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# FOREIGN TRADE

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# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, AUGUST 14, 1948

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**COVER SUBJECT—An operator in Canada's expanding textile industry adjusting a reducing machine, one of the nine different types through which wool passes to make yarn that goes to the knitters. Exports of this industry to all countries increased from $13·2 million in 1939 to $49·3 million in 1947. A remarkable advance was shown in Canada's trade with the United States in textiles, the value of exports to that country rising from $1·8 million in 1939 to over $10 million in 1947.**

*National Film Board Photo.*

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# Mexico Forced to Devaluate Peso As Financial Pressure Increased

*Bank of Mexico suspended operations in gold and currency for 24 hours on July 22—Free market for dollar exchange announced to allow peso to find its true level—Weight of accumulated adverse trade balances and steady drain of capital to banks abroad caused weakness in the currency.*

**By D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy**

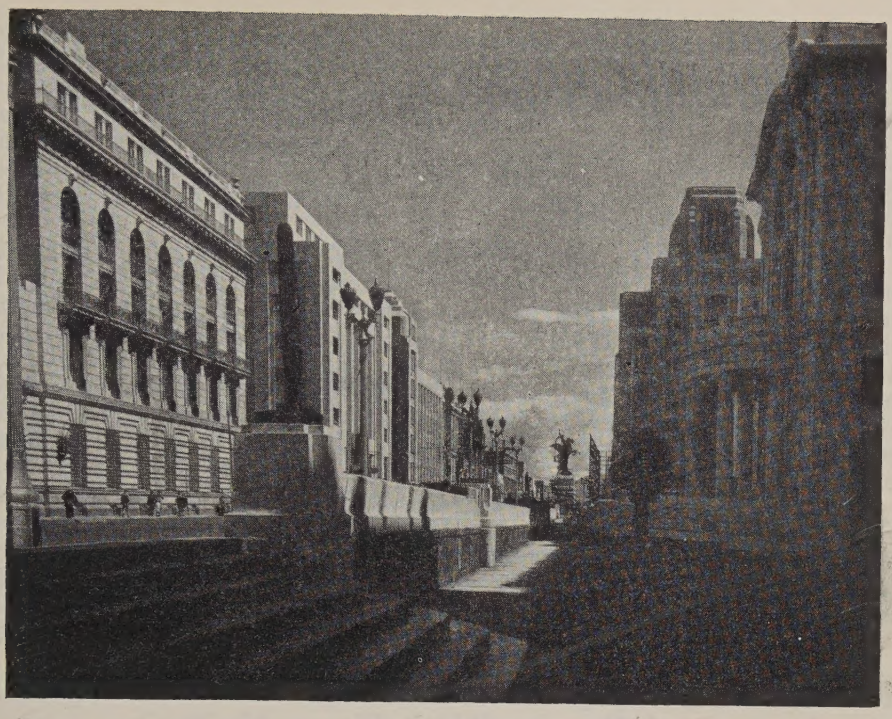
MEXICO CITY, July 28, 1948.—After tottering for months under the weight of accumulated adverse trade balances and a steady drain of capital to banks abroad, the Mexico peso collapsed on July 22. The exchange rate on the United States dollar, held to 4·85 since 1940, fell to 6·65 a few hours after a 24-hour suspension of gold and currency operations by the Bank of Mexico had ended, and tended towards temporary stability at between 6·20 and 6·60.

"We have adopted devaluation not because we like it but because we were forced into it", commented Minister of Finance Ramón Beteta, in announcing the bank's suspension of all foreign currency operations. Beteta placed Mexico's reserves, on July 22, at $114 million, including $37 million which had been drawn from the Stabilization Fund set up by the government in mid 1947. As a reserve against currency issue, $120 million are needed. The government has announced that there will be a free market for dollar exchange for several more days to come, in order to allow the peso to find its true level. On July 23, following the Bank of Mexico's twenty-four hour suspension of dollar operations, the dollar changed hands at between 5·75 and 6·65.

### Action Had Been Anticipated for Some Time

Devaluation was not unexpected. The fact that some $125 million were held in private Mexican accounts in the United States banks would seem to indicate that if the approximate date of devaluation was not known, there was widespread pessimism as to the stability of the peso. Since July 1, there has been a mild run on dollars to a point at which the Bank of Mexico was losing some $2,000,000 daily after July 15.

Uncommonly large deficits in foreign trade balances have been a primary cause of the weakness of Mexican currency. In 1947, an adverse balance of $216 million far outweighed an income from tourists which was estimated at $118 million. Early this year, there were some signs of more healthy trade conditions. An unfavourable balance of $12·6 million in January was offset by a favourable balance of almost precisely the same amount in February. Trade returns in March were favourable to Mexico, although to the extent of only $800,000. A favourable balance in May amounting to $5·6 million was unimpressive in view of the sale abroad of $4 million worth of gold. In fact, the favourable balance in February was somewhat artificial since it was achieved by unusual heavy exports of raw cotton, oil and lead. The net results of this year's foreign trade at the end of June were, therefore, adverse to the extent of nearly $12 million. The steady drain of gold and reserves does not take into account the country's great losses through the contraband importation of goods which have been, according to the law, prohibited entry since July, 1947, and others on which import duties have been raised considerably in the hope of maintaining reserves.



**Mexico—Bank of Mexico on left and business offices in Mexico City. The Bank of Mexico suspended operations in gold and currency for 24 hours following the collapse of the Mexican peso on July 22. Large adverse trade balances and the steady drain of capital to banks abroad caused weakness in the country's currency.**

Shortage of dollars is a phenomenon that is not confined to Mexico, but invisible items in the country's international balance of payments have fallen very far short of rectifying trade balances. At the end of the war, Mexico held some $420 million in foreign exchange and gold reserves. This figure was down to $370 million early in 1946, and before decrees prohibiting the importation of more than 100 luxury and semi-luxury articles were issued, in July, 1947, these reserves had shrunk by a further $150 million. In addition, Mexico withdrew $22 million from the International Monetary Fund, between July and November, 1947. Everything considered, it can be said that in 1946 and 1947, Mexico went behind $120 million each year on international payments. The tourist industry, which last year benefitted Mexico to the extent of $188 million, has for some time been in a state of mild panic because of falling receipts and has set up a special government subsidized emergency fund for extensive advertising in the United States. The tourist industry, of course, will benefit from devaluation of the peso.

**Situation Aggravated by Constantly Rising Prices**

The situation generally has been aggravated by constantly rising wholesale and retail prices and cost of living indices. The upward trend of prices was little affected, about six months ago, by sporadic and short-lived buyers' strikes. The wholesale price index on 210 articles, based on 100 in 1939, which averaged 242·3 monthly during 1947, stood at 258·7 at the end of May, this year. The cost of living index similarily was 314·2 in May, this year, as against a monthly average index of 300·4 during 1947. Average wages in Mexico City are now U.S.$1.25 a day, although U.S.$1.65 a day



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is held necessary to maintain a worker and his average family on a minimum vital living standard. Conditions which were leading to devaluation of the peso also were indicated by the fall of securities indices from 304·7 in January, 1947, to 251·7 in January, this year, and 246·8 in May. From the point of view of the average Mexican, it probably seemed quite in keeping that the Rio de la Piedad (River of Mercy) should have overflowed its banks on the night of July 22 and flooded low-lying residential areas of the capital.

The decrees of July, 1947, which also raised import duties on a reduced number of manufactured goods, were followed in November by an all around increase of import duties and, as weeks went by, by multiple import-export licensing restrictions and further changes, mostly upward, in the import tariff. The Mexican Government has been subject to severe, if indirect, criticism since July 22 for its conduct of foreign trade policy. The basis of such criticism is the obvious fact that Mexico is greatly lacking in production for export on any scale able to compensate for recent volumes of imported goods.

Dollar sellers are scarce today (July 28), and bankers regard today's rate of 6·30 to 6·50 to the dollar as a temporary level. Economic conditions generally have become unsettled with prices on many imported goods increasing from 30 to 60 per cent within forty-eight hours of the Bank of Mexico's suspension of dollar sales.

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## Netherlands Signs Trade Agreements for Exchange of Goods With Four Nations

*Treaties ratified with Russia, France, the various Zones of Germany, and Finland—Value of goods involved almost 900 million guilders, or $335 million—Country now becomes France's third best customer.*

THE HAGUE, June 31, 1948.—(FTS)—Trade agreements have been signed by the Netherlands with the U.S.S.R., France, both zones of Germany, and Finland, covering the exchange of goods to a total value of almost 900 million guilders, or approximately $335 million.

Under the terms of the U.S.S.R.-Netherlands agreement, initialled in Moscow on June 10, 1948, each of the contracting parties is to supply goods to the value of approximately 90 million guilders. The agreement is for an indefinite period and quantities are to be fixed every twelve months. The U.S.S.R. will supply grain, sawn lumber, mine timber, wood and paper, potassium, ferro manganese, sodium sulphate and other important raw materials. The Netherlands will provide shipbuilding materials, electrotechnical products, industrial diamonds, rubber and rubber products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, paints, shoes, herring, and breeding cattle.

The Netherlands-Soviet zone agreement states that the value of the goods involved amounts to 30,000,000 guilders. A contract has been signed with Bizonia under which the Netherlands will purchase 140,000 cubic metres of standing timber to the value of $1,200,000. Felling is to be carried out by the Netherlands Government.

The agreement with France becomes effective August 1, 1948, and covers trade between the two countries amounting to 50,000 million francs. The discharge of this contract will place the Netherlands in third position, following the United States and the United Kingdom, in France's external trade, and may give added significance to recent reports of a possible entry of France into Benelux Customs Union.

The value of goods to be exchanged under the Dutch-Finnish agreement amounts to 158,000,000 guilders, extending over the period June 1, 1948, to May 31, 1949.

# Pacific Coast Salmon Pack This Year Running at Six-Year High

*Total of 355,697 cases canned this season as at July 31—Unexpected large runs of pink and chum salmon accounted for increase—Exports for first five months of 1948 totalled 153,268 cwt., valued at $4,754,011, as compared with 368,143 cwt., valued at $9,759,051 for entire year 1947.*

**By T. R. Kinsella, Export Division, Foreign Trade Service**

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S salmon pack for the current season totalled 355,697 cases on July 31, a six-year high. Unexpected large runs of pink and chum salmon have accounted for a marked increase in the current pack. It also appears that larger quantities of springs, steelheads, bluebacks and coho salmon are being canned this year, instead of being processed in the fresh and frozen forms.

Exports of canned salmon for the five months ended in May of this year totalled 153,268 cwt. and were valued at $4,754,011. Shipments have been made to 48 countries. In 1947, 368,143 cwt. of canned salmon, valued at $9,759,051, were shipped to a total of 47 countries.

Since 1948 is a small cycle year in so far as the popular sockeye variety is concerned, production is down for this particular salmon. The large run of sockeye salmon takes place every four years. The last big pack of sockeye was in 1946, when 543,027 cases were put up.

Earlier estimates by the Department of Fisheries placed the 1948 pack at less than 900,000 cases, but with the large runs of pink and chum salmon materializing, it is anticipated that the current pack should reach one million to 1·25 million cases. The following are the figures for the 1948 production as of July 31 in comparison with previous packs:

**Pacific Coast Production of Canned Salmon**

In cases—48 one-pound cans or equivalent

| Species | Week ending July 31 1948 | Aug. 2 1947 | Aug. 3 1946 | July 28 1945 | July 29 1944 | July 31 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sockeye | 146,245 | 224,256½ | 154,238 | 211,888½ | 139,880½ | 112,236 |
| Springs | 8,734 | 3,208 | 4,094½ | 3,971½ | 3,114 | 3,787 |
| Steelheads | 1,932 | 977 | 1,715½ | 1,055 | 1,224 | 623 |
| Bluebacks | 17,787 | 4,306 | 2,167½ | 6,655½ | 10,373 | 12,184½ |
| Coho | 50,450 | 33,414½ | 25,546½ | 31,212 | 14,064 | 30,944 |
| Pinks | 94,082 | 32,583½ | 31,542 | 41,740 | 40,736 | 42,198 |
| Chums | 36,467 | 25,319½ | 35,631½ | 10,413½ | 8,811 | 9,300 |
| Totals | 355,697 | 324,065 | 254,945½ | 306,926 | 218,202½ | 211,272½ |

It was announced some time ago that in order not to deprive the British Columbia canning industry of considerable quantities of raw material, which would result in curtailing operations and loss of direct employment, an embargo has been placed on the fresh and frozen forms of certain varieties of salmon. A summary of the Orders in Council implementing the restrictions is as follows:

Sockeye and pink salmon—No exports are permitted in the fresh or frozen forms.

Coho salmon—No exports are permitted in the fresh form after September 1.

Chum salmon—(*a*) No exports are permitted in the fresh form; (*b*) no exports of frozen chum salmon, other than stocks from the 1947 production, are permitted until after September 1.

Spring and steelhead salmon—May be exported freely in all forms.

**Canadian Exports of Canned Salmon**

| Destination | 1947 Quantities Cwt. | 1947 Values $ | 5 months ended May, 1948 Quantities Cwt. | 5 months ended May, 1948 Values $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 185,088 | 4,482,175 | 47,711 | 1,590,962 |
| British East Africa | 1,665 | 43,072 | 899 | 29,664 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 2,402 | 64,414 | .... | .... |
| Union South Africa | 23,905 | 696,039 | 23,741 | 794,376 |
| Gold Coast | 6,834 | 187,148 | 3,627 | 111,339 |
| Sierra Leone | 293 | 7,758 | 609 | 19,316 |
| British India | 1,013 | 18,612 | 83 | 2,110 |
| Burma | 94 | 1,499 | .... | .... |
| Ceylon | 1,359 | 28,335 | .... | .... |
| British Malaya | 182 | 3,526 | 632 | 18,839 |
| Bermuda | 606 | 14,712 | .... | .... |
| British Guiana | 559 | 14,749 | 1,418 | 44,884 |
| British Honduras | 112 | 3,074 | .... | .... |
| Barbados | 2,291 | 68,940 | 3,132 | 92,731 |
| Jamaica | 3,844 | 105,086 | 2,695 | 65,852 |
| Trinidad | 2,729 | 71,513 | 2,863 | 77,966 |
| Bahamas | 101 | 2,998 | 96 | 4,167 |
| Leeward and Windward Islands | 1,338 | 33,710 | 412 | 14,098 |
| Falkland Islands | 22 | 580 | .... | .... |
| Gibraltar | 649 | 17,048 | .... | .... |
| Hong Kong | 563 | 14,187 | 1,967 | 9,443 |
| Malta | 1,119 | 27,996 | .... | .... |
| Newfoundland | 31 | 910 | 298 | 9,581 |
| Australia | 25,531 | 688,860 | 62 | 1,793 |
| Fiji | 7,093 | 182,495 | 108 | 2,862 |
| New Zealand | 7,576 | 230,557 | 1,035 | 31,971 |
| British Oceania | 794 | 22,421 | 1,238 | 33,059 |
| Palestine | 1,509 | 38,679 | 2,880 | 94,477 |
| Belgium | 64,762 | 2,099,564 | 13,754 | 441,672 |
| Bolivia | 317 | 9,646 | 1,729 | 44,493 |
| Brazil | 37 | 830 | 44 | 1,121 |
| Chile | 1 | 28 | .... | .... |
| Colombia | 722 | 21,442 | 2,277 | 63,702 |
| Egypt | 5,798 | 93,337 | .... | .... |
| French Oceania | 182 | 5,192 | 53 | 1,720 |
| Guatemala | 12 | 365 | 69 | 2,304 |
| Netherlands | 72 | 3,525 | .... | .... |
| Netherlands East Indies | 2,400 | 70,500 | .... | .... |
| Netherlands West Indies | 1,197 | 38,642 | 1,370 | 46,773 |
| Panama | 408 | 13,212 | 281 | 8,583 |
| Portuguese Africa | 48 | 1,200 | 120 | 3,600 |
| Switzerland | 672 | 27,880 | 712 | 24,410 |
| Syria | 96 | 3,425 | 181 | 5,450 |
| Guam | 528 | 13,575 | 480 | 13,775 |
| Philippines | 10,499 | 257,190 | 14,880 | 429,365 |
| Venezuela | 252 | 5,650 | 1,162 | 35,599 |
| United States | 838 | 22,755 | 457 | 12,854 |
| Belgian Congo | .... | .... | 196 | 5,686 |
| Ecuador | .... | .... | 48 | 1,705 |
| France | .... | .... | 182 | 5,730 |
| Greece | .... | .... | 19,196 | 540,264 |
| Haiti | .... | .... | 15 | 471 |
| Liberia | .... | .... | 7 | 272 |
| Morocco | .... | .... | 96 | 3,100 |
| Nicaragua | .... | .... | 96 | 2,622 |
| Peru | .... | .... | 50 | 1,280 |
| Salvador | .... | .... | 49 | 1,118 |
| San Domingo | .... | .... | 109 | 3,501 |
| Siam | .... | .... | 5 | 81 |
| Virgin Islands | .... | .... | 144 | 3,270 |
| Total | 368,143 | 9,759,051 | 153,268 | 4,754,011 |

While the critical currency situation may preclude further shipments of canned salmon being made to the United Kingdom and other sterling area countries this year, indications are that there is a good demand for this commodity in Belgium, South Africa, Mexico, and other markets.

**Canada—Removing tiers of canned salmon from the steam retorts in a British Columbia salmon cannery. Unexpected large runs of pink and chum salmon have boosted the salmon pack on the west coast to a total of 355,697 cases on July 31, a six-year high.**

Before Pacific Coast canned salmon is sold, it is subjected to a rigid inspection by officers of the Department of Fisheries. No certificates are issued unless the canned salmon is found to be fresh, firm, well packed, and in good merchantable condition. This ensures good quality products being received by the importers abroad and is one of the features in selling this commodity in foreign markets, where importers are dubious about purchasing fishery products that have not been inspected.

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**Parcel Post Service to Poland Now Goes Via United Kingdom**

Parcel post packages from Canada for Poland will in future be forwarded via the United Kingdom and, effective immediately, the rates of postage on parcels for Poland will range from 50 cents for one pound to $3.50 for parcels weighing between 15 and 20 pounds.

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**Retail Ceiling Price of Beef in Newfoundland Raised**

St. John's, July 23, 1948.—(FTS)—Due to the substantial increase in the landed cost of fresh beef, both dressed and on-the-hoof, the Commissioner of Supply, effective July 24, established higher retail prices for the following cuts of beef: shank or hock, 25 cents per pound; frying beef, 60 cents per pound; stewing beef, 45 cents per pound; roast beef (fore quarter), 60 cents per pound; roast beef (sirloin or pope's eye), 75 cents per pound; steak (sirloin), 90 cents per pound; steak (round), 80 cents per pound; steak (hamburger), 70 cents per pound. The position is being kept under review against a possible decline in cost.

# Excellent Overall Crop Prospects Forecast in the United States

*Total production of principal crops officially estimated at above the average of past ten years—Aggregate production estimated to be 128 per cent of the 1923-32 average, compared with 123 per cent in 1942 and 126 per cent in 1946—Lowest total acreage in four years.*

**By G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy**

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1948.—Overall crop prospects in the United States for 1948 are excellent. Official estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, based on July 1 conditions, forecast a total production of the principal crops above the average of the past 10 years and at least equal to the previous record made in 1946. Aggregate production is estimated to be 128 per cent of the 1923-32 average, compared with 123 per cent in 1942 and 126 per cent in 1946, two of the best crop years in recent history.

The estimated production of corn is 2 per cent higher than the previous record set in 1946. The all-wheat prospects promise the second largest crop in history. Oats and barley will be better-than-average crops. The rice acreage is the highest recorded and the total production should be equal to that of last year. The cotton acreage is 10 per cent larger than in 1947 and flaxseed production is expected to be 10 per cent above that of 1947, second only to the record established in 1943.

Food grain production estimates include: 1,242 million bushels of wheat, 79 million bushels of rice, and 27 million bushels of rye. Feed grains as a group will contribute largely to the huge aggregate. The forecast includes the following estimates: 3,329 million bushels of corn, 1,426 million bushels of oats, and 307 million bushels of barley.

### Increase in Meat Production Expected

The carryover of feed grains is estimated to be less than the average of recent years. However, the mammoth corn crop now in prospect points to an obvious increase in livestock production. Meat supplies, principally in the form of pork, may be expected to rise late in 1949. Beef cattle feeding can be both expanded and extended, and the rebuilding of dairy herds may begin. The poultry industry will undoubtedly respond to the additional availabilities of feed in 1949.

### Tobacco Crop Will be Smaller

An item of particular interest appearing in the forecast is the estimated production of 1,757 million pounds of tobacco, compared with a crop of 2,107 million pounds in 1947. Sharply reduced quotas of flue-cured tobacco resulted in a decrease of 273,000 acres of this type alone. The acreage of all types of tobacco is 309,000 below last year.

Potatoes, dry edible beans and sugar cane are expected to show increases over 1947, while sweet potatoes, dry field peas and sugar beets will be less. Hay crops are estimated to be about seven per cent lower than in 1947. However, when the carryover of hay and fodder and the decrease in livestock numbers are taken into account, the hay crop is large enough to take care of prospective needs.

The 52 principal crops on which the estimates have been made will be produced on 351 million acres. Total plantings amounted to 363 million acres. The acreage loss, although larger than in any of the past three years, is less than in any other year since 1930. It is a matter of interest that the largest acreage on record amounted to 375½ million in 1932. The prospective yields have been influenced greatly by the relatively favourable spring planting conditions in most areas. It will be recalled that fall-sown crops were seeded under extreme difficulties and they made good progress largely because of the extended fall growing season. Winter damage was minimized by good snow cover. Increased mechanization of farms has been a major factor in permitting farmers to take advantage of every opportunity to work in fields and to utilize to the fullest possible extent the available labour supply.

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# Output of Norwegian Shoe Industry Reached Prewar Level Last Year

*Women workers sought to ease labour shortage—Lack of dollars may reduce leather imports this year—Imports of finished footwear valued at 17 million crowns in 1947 came mostly from Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom.*

**By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation**

OSLO, June 5, 1948.—Production of shoes in 1947 reached prewar volume, according to reports of the Norwegian Shoe Workers Union, which has regained its 1939 membership. The industry suffers from a labour shortage, however, especially of women workers.

Tanners also reported increased production during the year. Although hides and skins were rationed among producers, supplies are understood to have been generally satisfactory, both of imported and domestic materials. Towards the end of the year, tanneries foresaw difficulties in connection with imports of hides from South America, because of foreign exchange shortages.

### Leather Supplies for Coming Year Are Uncertain

Imports of upper and sole leather, from the United States, Argentina, and Brazil were sufficient during 1947 to meet the demand, but prospects for this year are less certain. Up to the beginning of March, no dollars had been allocated for leather purchases, according to one importer, although sterling was made available for purchases from the United Kingdom, Australia, India, and South Africa. There is a government subsidy on imported hides for soles. Import licences and foreign exchange are allocated to manufacturers on the basis of their volume of production. Shoe manufacturers have formed a buying commission to represent them in dealing with the ministry which grants licences.

Arrangements have been made whereby Norwegian leather is shipped abroad to be finished and returned ready for use. This plan has been carried out with Sweden and Finland since the war, and, to a lesser extent, with the Netherlands and Belgium.

Finished footwear, including rubber footwear, was imported to the value of 17 million crowns during 1947, principally from the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia. The comparative figure for 1946 was 9·5 million. One importer stated that he expected monthly allocations this year for shoes from Czechoslovakia and Switzerland.

All leather footwear is rationed, and special cards are required for heavy walking-shoes and ski boots.



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# Resources of the Belgian Congo Include Forests and Minerals

*Tropical forests cover half of area—Vegetable oils are important exports—Copper, gold, diamonds and tin are key minerals—Havana agreements apply to tariffs—Import and export controls are exercised.*

**By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner**

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of seven articles on the Belgian Congo, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The previous articles appeared in the July 10th, July 24th, July 31st and August 7th issues. One metric ton equals 1.102 short tons; one franc equals $0.0228 Canadian.)

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 28, 1948.—Tropical forest covers more than half the area of the Belgian Congo. Transportation and operation difficulties, however, prevent the exploitation of much of this reserve of wealth. Ironically, wood for fuel for trains, boats, and houses is becoming difficult to obtain, with the gradual exhaustion of conveniently-located wood-lots. With the exception of timber used locally for pitprops, railway ties, cabinetwork, and construction, the most important species is limba, which constitutes 80 per cent of lumber exports. Sent to Europe and South Africa, this wood is used principally for cabinet work. Exports of all woods were 77,000 metric tons in 1946, and 50,000 in 1939.

Vegetable oils are an important source of income, palm oil and kernels alone representing in 1946 twenty per cent by volume and eleven per cent by value of all Congo exports. The cultivation of cotton, almost entirely in the hands of natives, is of considerable importance from both a social and economic point of view. Some 700,000 individuals cultivate 124,000 acres. A number of European companies have been formed to purchase and process the cotton, and all exports are now pooled under the Comptoir de Vente des Cotons du Congo, with headquarters in Brussels. Other products in the oil group are castor oil and seeds, sesame oil and seeds, essential oils, peanuts and peanut oil, other vegetable and cooking oils, and oilcakes.

**Exports of Oil and Oil-bearing Products**

| | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Metric tons) | |
| Palm oil | 72,439 | 88,079 |
| Palm kernels | 84,778 | 48,909 |
| Palm kernel oil | 142 | 9,408 |
| Cotton | 35,474 | 46,964 |
| Cottonseed oil | 928 | 1,442 |
| Cotton linters | 575,270 | ** |
| Castor oil | .... | 289 |
| Castor seeds | 2 | 58 |
| Sesame oil | ** | 870 |
| Sesame seeds | ** | 506 |
| Essential oils | 3 | 12 |
| Peanuts | 5,935 | 66 |
| Peanut oil | 99 | 2,415 |
| Vegetable cooking oils (others) | .... | 2,095 |
| Oil cakes | 2,953 | 18,165 |

**Figures not available.

Peanuts are cultivated principally by the natives in rotation with cotton in certain areas. Most of the production is consumed within the colony as a food, although there is a small export of peanut oil. So far

*Canadian Geographical Society Map.*

there has been no concentrated effort to increase production, as is now taking place in British East Africa.

Next to cotton, the principal fibre produced in the Congo is Urena-Lobata, which is mostly a native crop. Small quantities of sisal, flax, raffia, cocoanut fibre, and kapoc are also produced, but exports are very small, amounting to 8,583 metric tons in 1946 and 4,463 metric tons in 1939.

The present shortage of food for the native population has caused restrictions to be placed on the export of most locally produced foods in this group. Manioc is the most important, and in many parts of the country is as indispensable to the native as bread is to the European.

As most of these products are locally grown and consumed, reliable estimates of production are not available and the following export figures give little indication of their importance.

**Exports of Native Foods**

| | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Metric tons) | |
| Manioc | 1,703 | 10,319 |
| Rice | 1,390 | 5,736 |
| Maize | 19,693 | 4,427 |
| Bananas | 2,354 | 1,771 |
| Beans | 311 | 2,247 |
| Millet | 18 | 2,835 |

Sugar cane is grown in the Lower Congo area and converted into sugar by one factory whose average annual production is about 13,000 tons. Exports are mostly to South and Central Africa. Coffee plantations occupy 21,000 acres and are, for the most part, operated by Europeans who pool their production for export. The two types are Café Arabica and Café Robusta. Tea and cocoa are produced and exported on a small scale.

**Exports of Plantation Foods**

| | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Metric tons) | |
| Sugar | 12,416 | 7,086 |
| Coffee | 19,905 | 19,555 |
| Tea | ** | ** |
| Cocoa | 1,157 | 1,107 |

**Not available.

Rubber is both cultivated on European-managed plantations and gathered from wild trees by natives. In recent years, due to government encouragement, the amount gathered by natives has increased tremendously. Gum copal, the solidified resin of certain large trees, is also of considerable importance, in spite of the growing use of synthetic resins. Pyrethrum, derris, quinine, and tobacco are also exported, while a wide variety of fruits and other plant products are produced on a restricted scale. These include oranges, lemons, grapefruit, pineapples, mangoes, papaya, avocados, vanilla, and perfume.

**Exports of Other Agricultural Products**

| | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Metric tons) | |
| Rubber | 1,127 | 4,540 |
| Copal | 11,111 | 19,693 |
| Pyrethrum and derris | .... | 1,826 |
| Quinine | .... | 5 |
| Tobacco, raw | 98 | 58 |
| Tobacco, manufactured | .... | 85 |

The bulk of the tobacco crop is made into cigarettes for local consumption.

**Natives Augment Diet by Hunting and Fishing**

Subject to restrictions designed to protect the wild life of the colony, the native of the village augments his diet by hunting and fishing. These products do not, however, enter into commerce. There is some export of ivory, hides and skins (leopard, lion, antelope, monkey, buffalo, goat and reptile), silk, honey and beeswax. Domestic animals are raised in various parts of the colony, especially in Ruanda-Urundi, where cattle are the principal source of wealth of the natives. Goats, sheep, hogs, horses, donkeys and poultry are kept to a very limited extent. None are exported. The elephant is trained and used widely as a beast of burden in some areas.

**Belgian Congo—Stocks of refined copper of l'Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga at Jadotville. Copper is one of the main exports of the Congo, 158,190 tons being shipped in 1946.**

*Belgian Congo Information Service Photo.*

**Exports of Animal Products**

| | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Metric tons) | |
| Ivory | 79 | 273 |
| Hides and skins | 129 | 238 |
| Honey | 1 | 125 |
| Beeswax | 143 | 108 |
| Miscellaneous animal products | 252 | 492 |

**Mining Most Important Factor in Economy**

Mining is the most important factor in the economy of the Belgian Congo. It is estimated that, from 1908 to the beginning of the war, mineral production accounted for two-thirds of the value and one-third of the tonnage of all exports. These proportions were even higher during the war, when so many of the Congo's mineral products were of strategic war importance. The mining industry has, in a large measure, been responsible for the development of means of communication; agricultural and related enterprises, in the Congo and in Belgium; and employment for large numbers of both Africans and Europeans.

In importance the four key products, copper, gold, diamonds, and tin rank first. Other minerals include radium and uranium, cobalt, coal, silver, manganese, lead, palladium, tantalum, niobium, tungsten, platinum, and zinc.

Coal production is consumed locally and lack of transportation limits its use even in many parts of the colony.

As well as plants processing some mineral products there are a few manufacturing industries, which have been established almost exclusively for the domestic market. The principal products include cement, lime, oxygen, textiles, leather, footwear, oil drums, vegetable oils and by-products, sugar, beer, soaps and electricity.

**Exports of Minerals**

| | | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | Kgs. | 12,358 | 10,594 |
| Industrial diamonds | Carats | 2,943,206 | 4,751,267 |
| Gem diamonds | Carats | 755,694 | 1,306,516 |
| Copper | Tons | 126,007 | 158,190 |
| Tin | Tons | 4,335 | 4,454 |
| Tin ore (cassiterite) | Tons | 5,964 | 13,371 |
| Manganese ore | Tons | 2,555 | 14,714 |
| Zinc ore | Tons | 10,824 | 55,988 |
| Cobalt | Tons | 2,335 | 4,762 |
| Tantalum-niobium-tungsten | Tons | .... | 86 |
| Other metals and ores | Tons | 1,166 | 6,444 |

**Industrial Establishments, 1946**

| | No. | | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Treatment of ores | 85 | Textiles | 136 |
| Metallurgy | 94 | Clothing | 70 |
| Machinery and machine shops | 81 | Hides and leather | 42 |
| Ship and boat construction | 183 | Food | 628 |
| Woodworking shops | 642 | Agricultural products | 870 |
| Brick, tile and pottery | 385 | Paper | 50 |
| Construction (various) | 143 | Fats and oils | 43 |
| Electricity, gas, water power | 144 | Miscellaneous | 100 |
| Chemicals and explosives | 15 | | |

Many of these establishments are extremely small and of purely local importance. Approximately half of them are owned by Belgian interests and the balance by various nationalities. Some of the more important items produced in 1946 were: textiles, over 22,000,000 yards; steel oil drums, 354,000 units; and electricity, 337,762,700 kilowatts. Exports of manufactured products are very small and are consigned mostly to neighbouring colonies.

**Exports of Secondary Manufactures**

| | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Metric tons) | |
| Textiles | 95 | 707 |
| Soap | 132 | 9,390 |
| Beer | 219 | 2,357 |

There are 3,967 firms engaged in commercial activities of all kinds. The largest proportion of them are operated by the small independent trader. He is primarily a retailer buying native goods and selling European products to the Africans. The larger concerns undertake one or more of the functions of commissions agent, importer, wholesaler, and retailer, and many of them deal also in colonial products or engage in industrial activities of one sort or another. They usually have administrative offices in Europe or America and branches throughout the Congo.

**Total Imports of the Belgian Congo**

| Country of origin— | 1939 | 1945* |
|---|---|---|
| | Francs | |
| United States | 68,705,000 | 829,902,000 |
| United Kingdom | 50,710,000 | 364,439,000 |
| South Africa | 19,134,000 | 204,178,000 |
| Belgium | 455,112,000 | 131,318,000 |
| Netherlands West Indies | 26,025,000 | 74,530,000 |
| Angola | 17,386,000 | 67,782,000 |
| Rhodesia | 14,416,000 | 63,133,000 |
| Japan | 88,706,000 | ..... |
| Germany | 42,581,000 | ..... |
| Other countries | 149,615,000 | 222,364,000 |
| Total | 932,390,000 | 1,959,646,000 |

* Figures for 1946 not available.

**Total Exports of the Belgian Congo**

| Country of destination— | 1939 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | Francs | |
| Belgium | 1,440,090,000 | 2,521,812,000 |
| United Kingdom | 6,926,000 | 1,084,548,000 |
| United States | 60,329,000 | 1,024,934,000 |
| South Africa | 16,656,000 | 550,886,000 |
| Rhodesia | 5,487,000 | 25,908,000 |
| Other countries | 171,135,000 | 566,788,000 |
| Total | 1,701,623,000 | 5,774,875,000 |

Imports from Canada in 1946 were valued at 54,094,000 francs, while exports to Canada accounted for 15,802,000 francs.

*Customs Duties.*—Duties are levied on both imports and exports. Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaty no preferences can be given to one country over any other and consequently the Belgian Congo has a single column tariff for revenue purposes only. Trade relations between Canada and the Belgian Congo are governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, recently concluded at Geneva. The Belgian Congo receives most-favoured-nation treatment from Canada. Belgian Congo tariffs are not high and foods other than luxury items are exempt from import duty.

*Exchange and Import Control.*—As previously mentioned, imports are subject to permit governing the issuance of the necessary foreign exchange. As importers are required to make application for import permits before placing orders, their Canadian suppliers may be asked to submit *pro forma* invoices or full information as to prices, weights, measurements and description of goods.

*Export Control.*—Control is also exercised over the exportation of certain local products, particularly vegetable oils and their products. No imported products may be re-exported without permission.

*Samples.*—Generally speaking, trade samples are dutiable at the same rate as commercial shipments of the same product.

*Catalogues.*—Catalogues and price lists are exempt from customs duty, but other printed matter, such as leaflets and posters, are dutiable at 18 per cent. Shipments of bulk supplies of catalogues and price lists should be so marked rather than being shown as printed or advertising matter in order to benefit by the exemption. Single large catalogues, if sent from Canada by third class mail, will be cleared more easily and with less expense than if sent by parcel post.

Many countries, especially those in Latin America, require, for the purpose of calculating duties, consular invoices which may be obtained from the consul of the country concerned, and after being meticulously completed by the shipper, be submitted to consul for certification. Certain countries may require certificates of origin in addition to the consular invoice, and these too may have to be certified. In other countries the consular invoice includes the certificate of origin. These documents must be filled out with utmost care, as even a slight mistake may result in a heavy fine being imposed on the importer. The number of consular forms that must be viséd varies with different countries as do the fees that are charged for the visés. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 22.*)



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# Expansion and Output of Swedish Industry Affected by Shortages

*Serious lack of sufficient labour, materials, power and fuel had detrimental effect—Large cut made in proposed plans for real investment—Determined efforts by government and private enterprise minimized production losses—Many new companies formed.*

**By F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor for Canada**

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of articles by Mr. Palmer on economic conditions in Sweden during the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the July 24th and August 7th issues.)

STOCKHOLM, March, 1948.—Expansion and output of Swedish industry during the past year were affected by very serious shortages of labour, materials, power, and fuel. A large cut was made in the proposed plans for real investment in industry, and efforts of the government and private enterprise to raise output held losses to a small percentage. Many new companies were formed, including an enterprise to engage in atomic research for industrial purposes.

Swedish industry showed an increasing desire to expand in early 1947. However, fear of further inflation, scarcities of materials, and a continuing shortage of labour induced the government to plan a "general investment budget" for the year, to reduce investment from the levels of previous years.

The Board of Trade estimated that capital investment in industry during the year totalled some Kr.1,140 million, an increase of 25 per cent over 1946. The following table shows investment in selected industries:

**Capital Investment in Selected Industries**

| | 1947<br>Kr. millions |
|---|---|
| Mines, steel works, engineering factories | 420 |
| Pulp and paper mills | 100 |
| Textile factories | 95 |
| Power plants | 200 |

Estimates for 1948 by the Board include Kr.1,000 million for industry, as well as Kr.300 million in power plants, Kr.800 million in building, and Kr.500 million for machinery, of which Kr.145 million was to be imported.

The Government announced at the end of October that the proposed limitation of investment would cause a cessation of building, an industry absorbing Kr.2,200 million a year in materials and labour. To reduce this to Kr.1,600 million for 1947, practically all building was stopped in November, even in some cases where structures were partly completed.

### Shortages Had Adverse Effect on Industrial Production

Industrial production, still expanding in the early months of the year, began to fall off in mid-summer, because of shortages of labour, fuel, electric power, and raw materials. A series of disastrous industrial fires, attributed to overwork and insufficient watchmen, caused losses many times as great as had been experienced during previous years. Strenuous efforts were made to overcome these difficulties. Labour was brought in from Italy, Hungary, and Germany; many steel plants changed over from coal

**Sweden—General Electrical Company's Mimer factories, Västeras. Industrial production in Sweden last year began to fall off in mid-summer, due to shortages of labour, fuel, electric power, and raw materials.**

to fuel oil, only to meet further problems when the United States decreased exports of oil at the end of October; rationing of electric power was introduced early in September, 80 per cent of the reduction being absorbed by industry.

**Industry Rationalized to Raise Production**

Comprehensive surveys of production and distribution in each main group of industries were carried out by the government, after an announcement that industrial output would have to be increased if the government's widely-advertised social betterment plans were to materialize. A committee of eleven experts was appointed early in the year to study



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the more rational location of industry. It appeared desirable to establish more plants in smaller communities to facilitate the rational distribution of population from an economic point of view, rather than to continue expansion in larger centres. Many steps were taken, both privately and by the government, to rationalize production and administration and to develop a program for closer economic co-operation among the Scandinavian countries.

**Sweden to Try to Adapt Atomic Power to Industrial Uses**

A.B. Atomenergi was founded in May by agreement between the government and interested companies to engage in atomic research on the utilization of atomic power for industrial purposes. The state is the principal shareholder in this new enterprise, subscribing Kr.2 million, where the associated industries subscribe about Kr.1·5 million.

New joint stock companies registered in Sweden during 1947 numbered 2,347, according to the Swedish Patent and Registration Office. Of these, 857 were industrial companies and 55 were traffic enterprises.

An increase of 1,675 patent applications over those of 1946 brought the number for the year to 13,079, a record. Swedish applications decreased somewhat to 6,374, while the United States headed the list of foreign applicants with 2,244, compared with an average of 357 during 1930-39. The number of British applications was 1,332 and Switzerland ranked third with 742. From Germany, which in past years applied for the largest number of patents, only one new application was received.

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**Mutton and Lamb Removed from Export Control**

Effective on and after August 3, export permits are no longer required for shipments of the following: mutton and lamb, dressed, and other edible mutton and lamb products; live sheep and lambs; and fish meal.

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**Certain Bizonal Banks Authorized to Act as Foreign Trade Banks**

Berlin, July 16, 1948.—(FTS)—Certain banks operating in the Bizonal area of Germany have been authorized, effective June 29, 1948, by the Joint Export-Import Agency to act as foreign trade banks, i.e., clearing houses for the accounts of German exporters who are paid in deutsche marks to the equivalent of the dollar exports. The banks are subsequently reimbursed by the Bank Deutsche Laender. The list of German banks is:

Bavaria: Bayerische Staatsbank, Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechselbank, Bayerische Creditbank, Bayerische Diskonto-Bank, Bayerische Bank fuer Handel u. Industrie, Bayerische Vereinsbank.

Wuerttemberg-Baden: Suedwestbank, Allgemeine Bankgesellschaft, Badische Bank, Bankverein fuer Wuerttemberg-Baden, Wuerttembergische Bank.

Hessen: Hessische Bank; Rhein-Main Bank; Mitteldeutsche Creditbank; Friedrich Hengst and Company, Offenbach; Deutsche Effekten-und Wechselbank.

Bremen: Bremer Bank, Bremer Handels-Bank, Diskonto-Bank, Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G., Private Bank Firma Calf. Plump and Company.

North-Rhine/Westphalia: Rheinisch-Westfaelische Bank, Duesseldorf; Rhein-Ruhr-Bank, Duesseldorf; Bankverein Westdeutschland, Duesseldorf; Sal. Oppenheim jun. and Company, Koeln; Rheinische Girozentrale und Provinzialbank, Duesseldorf; C. G. Trinkaus, Duesseldorf; Burkhardt and Company, Essen.

Lower Saxony: Nordwestbank, Hannover; Niederdeutsche Bankgesellschaft, Hannover; Merkurbank; Braunschweigische Staatsbank, Braunschweig.

Hamburg: Deutsch-Suedamerikanische Bank A.G., Hamburg; Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg; Schroeder Gezrueder and Company, Hamburg.

Schleswig-Holstein: Holstenbank, Kiel; Luebecker Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Luebeck.

The settlement of accounts between German factories and the Joint Export-Import Agency for authorized imports of raw materials is handled by the same banks.

# Canada Contributes Nineteen Per Cent to European Requirements

*Procurement authorizations, amounting to $1,001,986,433 as at August 9, issued by Economic Co-operation Administration, Washington, of which purchases valued at approximately $193,398,593 being made in this country—Total of $755,931,244 being handled through regular trade channels.*

PROCUREMENT authorizations amounting to $1,001,986,433 have been issued by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, as of August 9, 1948, for the European Recovery Program. Canada has been requested to furnish approximately 19 per cent of the products concerned, of which $178,050,000 are for the United Kingdom, $6,237,894 for the Netherlands, $5,139,940 for France, $1,928,590 for Austria, $1,000,000 for Italy, $570,000 for Norway, $215,131 for Denmark, $172,038 for Greece, and $85,000 for China. A total of $10,318,048 is classed under the heading of general authorizations, Canada and the United States being shown as sources of supply.

Wheat, bacon and wheat flour head the list of commodities authorized to August 9 for procurement in this country, followed in succession by lumber, aluminum, copper, wood pulp, zinc, cheese, flaxseed, lead, linseed oil, oilcake and/or meal, fertilizer, hides, skins and leather, coarse grains, carcass beef, fish meal, nickel, asbestos, rapeseed and meal, and rubber, as listed below.

**Authorizations for Procurement in Canada**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | $ 79,522,044 |
| Bacon | 32,900,000 |
| Wheat flour | 22,800,000 |
| Lumber | 13,000,000 |
| Aluminum | 12,150,000 |
| Copper | 6,480,000 |
| Wood pulp | 5,871,000 |
| Zinc | 3,863,000 |
| Cheese | 3,700,000 |
| Flaxseed | 3,428,640 |
| Lead | 3,300,000 |
| Linseed oil | 2,164,690 |
| Oilcake and/or meal | 1,287,650 |
| Fertilizer | 722,038 |
| Hides, skins and leather | 661,400 |
| Coarse grains | 570,000 |
| Carcass beef | 550,000 |
| Fish meal | 135,261 |
| Nickel | 118,500 |
| Asbestos | 100,000 |
| Rapeseed and meal | 32,870 |
| Rubber | 41,000 |
| Total | $193,398,593 |

Of the total procurement authorizations issued to August 9, commodities valued at $755,931,244 were for purchase by participating countries or their authorized agents or importers, through regular trade channels. Procurement agencies for the remainder were: United States Department of Agriculture, $172,014,826; Department of Army, $67,082,421; Department of Navy, $2,539,016; and Bureau of Federal Supply, $4,418,926.

Procurement authorizations, including ocean and inland freight, since the inception of the Economic Co-operation Administration total $940,-301,655 for European countries, as listed below, including Trieste, and $61,684,778 for China.

**Procurement Authorizations, by Countries**

| | |
|---|---|
| Austria | $ 56,950,073 |
| Denmark | 12,668,017 |
| France | 242,809,899 |
| Bizone Germany | 81,654,999 |
| French Zone Germany | 19,788,373 |
| Greece | 43,155,036 |
| Italy | 117,811,020 |
| Netherlands | 63,257,916 |
| Norway | 15,520,814 |
| Trieste | 5,119,308 |
| United Kingdom | 281,566,200 |
| Total, Europe | $ 940,301,655 |
| China | 61,684,778 |
| Total, all countries | $1,001,986,433 |

**Procurement Authorizations, by Commodities**

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe (including Trieste): | |
| Wheat | $ 206,193,527 |
| Wheat flour | 69,093,914 |
| Meats | 47,954,356 |
| Cheese | 18,700,000 |
| Other dairy products | 2,336,350 |
| Other food products | 40,790,166 |
| Inedible oils and fats | 24,156,379 |
| Feeds | 6,744,081 |
| Seeds | 420,219 |
| Fertilizer | 13,231,958 |
| Coal | 66,033,000 |
| Petroleum products | 108,442,914 |
| Cotton | 55,267,200 |
| Other fibres and textiles | 4,452,320 |
| Tobacco | 21,776,000 |
| Medicines | 4,811,930 |
| Chemicals | 13,164,000 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 3,149,000 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 57,013,055 |
| Iron and steel, primary | 13,538,808 |
| Iron and steel, advanced | 6,286,451 |
| Agricultural equipment | 1,417,107 |
| Industrial equipment | 21,278,264 |
| Aircraft, parts and accessories | 3,087,500 |
| Lumber | 29,947,350 |
| Other | 4,460,614 |
| Ocean and inland freight | 96,555,192 |
| Total, Europe | $ 940,301,655 |
| China: | |
| Wheat flour | 2,158,738 |
| Rice | 11,620,040 |
| Cotton | 46,700,000 |
| Fertilizer | 85,000 |
| Ocean and inland freight | 1,121,000 |
| Total, China | $ 61,684,778 |
| Total, all countries | $1,001,968,433 |

The commodities included under General Authorizations for procurement in both Canada and the United States are: canned horse meat, $6,360,000; wheat flour, $1,050,608; flaxseed, $1,000,000; wheat, $941,320; protein feed, $350,000; brass sheets and strips, $348,000; tallow and grease, $253,000; and canvas, $15,120.

# Australia Launches Drive to Boost Exports to Dollar Countries

*More goods for overseas markets, higher production and promotion of the importance of exports to general public are objectives of publicity campaign—Allocation of £5,000 to be spent in six months—Manufacturers, merchants and government will co-operate in program.*

**By T. R. G. Fletcher, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner**

MELBOURNE, July 16, 1948.—An allocation of £5,000 was approved by the Commonwealth Cabinet on July 1st for a six months' publicity campaign to stimulate exports, particularly to the dollar areas. Recommended by the Federal Export Advisory Committee, composed of both government officials and prominent businessmen, this drive indicates the Government's continuing concern over the dollar deficit position. The campaign is to stimulate national consciousness of the need for expanding exports to the dollar area, even to the extent of prolonging local shortages in certain lines.

Mr. Chifley, the Prime Minister, stated that the objectives of the campaign would be:

To influence manufacturers to allocate a proportion of their output to overseas markets (or, alternatively, a greater proportion);

To make clear to workers in basic industries (coal, steel, heavy engineering) the need to produce more for export and the fact that higher production is essential to the maintenance of wage and living standards; and

To promote general public recognition of the essential nature of exports and of the necessity to stimulate production.

**Manufacturers, Merchants and Government Co-operate**

The Advertising Division of the Treasury and the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Associated Chambers of Manufactures, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Retailers' Association, the Australian Exporters' Federation, and the Commonwealth Department of Commerce will combine to conduct the campaign, using press, radio and motion picture facilities.

The dollar deficit for 1946-47 was $100,000,000 and, in 1947-48, was $130,000,000 on the trade figure alone without considering "invisible" imports. This export drive, in combination with the Australian import licensing program, is designed to limit dollar imports in the year 1948-49 to approximately £65,000,000.

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**Imports Not to be Controlled by Union of South Africa**

Johannesburg, August 11, 1948.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance in Monday's budget speech indicated the policy of the new government will be not to control imports so long as the country's financial structure is not endangered. Avoidance of import control in the near future will be accomplished through a reduction in the gold reserve if necessary and the reliance of sterling holdings. The Minister's statement also foreshadowed measures of economy in government capital expenditure, including the railways, which will ease demands on foreign exchange reserves.

# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

| Commodity | June | | | January-June | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 |
| | (Millions of Dollars) | | | | | |
| Agricultural, Vegetable Products | 14·7 | 88·0 | 47·5 | 74·9 | 343·6 | 275·6 |
| Animals and Animal Products | 8·6 | 29 6 | 28·0 | 54·2 | 160·7 | 197·0 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Products | 1·5 | 6·6 | 4·5 | 6·4 | 24·4 | 21·0 |
| Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 17·4 | 72·7 | 78·5 | 94·6 | 402·7 | 454·3 |
| Iron and Products | 6·2 | 26·4 | 22·5 | 34·4 | 138·2 | 132·3 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 11·8 | 26·8 | 26·4 | 89·7 | 143·2 | 190·1 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals, Products | 2·3 | 6·9 | 7·8 | 11·3 | 34·2 | 41·4 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 1·7 | 9·2 | 5·6 | 10·7 | 42·7 | 41·2 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities | 1·8 | 6·4 | 13·7 | 11·0 | 38·7 | 48·2 |
| TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS | 65·9 | 272·7 | 234·5 | 387·0 | 1,328·5 | 1,401·1 |
| | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | |
| **Agricultural, Vegetable Products:** | | | | | | |
| Fruits | 286 | 314 | 329 | 3,540 | 5,753 | 1,594 |
| Vegetables | 477 | 3,066 | 388 | 1,655 | 11,450 | 3,851 |
| Wheat | 7,662 | 39,304 | 17,177 | 30,493 | 130,023 | 97,114 |
| Grains, other | 1,619 | 5,855 | 5,289 | 5,112 | 18,222 | 23,726 |
| Flour of wheat | 1,562 | 26,397 | 9,708 | 9,265 | 102,418 | 63,895 |
| Farinaceous products, other | 763 | 1,920 | 2,404 | 5,106 | 8,695 | 12,879 |
| Sugar and products | 183 | 1,574 | 1,082 | 893 | 3,844 | 3,049 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 762 | 2,895 | 1,736 | 4,931 | 15,221 | 12,446 |
| Vegetable fats and oils | 10 | 532 | 1,533 | 55 | 3,846 | 7,160 |
| Rubber and products | 1,121 | 3,473 | 2,770 | 6,715 | 17,033 | 16,175 |
| Seeds | 15 | 258 | 3,259 | 1,115 | 8,891 | 19,070 |
| Tobacco | 59 | 1,144 | 170 | 4,775 | 11,188 | 5,932 |
| Vegetable products, other | 220 | 1,297 | 1,702 | 1,228 | 7,045 | 8,683 |
| Total | 14,739 | 88,030 | 47,546 | 74,884 | 343,630 | 275,574 |
| **Animals and Animal Products:** | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 669 | 1,505 | 3,293 | 4,173 | 6,425 | 12,486 |
| Other animals, living | 97 | 158 | 1,436 | 779 | 606 | 5,476 |
| Fish and fishery products | 2,293 | 6,817 | 5,996 | 11,588 | 38,280 | 41,578 |
| Furs and products | 449 | 1,888 | 2,467 | 8,605 | 16,014 | 15,260 |
| Leather and products | 363 | 2,366 | 860 | 2,383 | 11,582 | 7,711 |
| Bacon and hams | 2,380 | 7,103 | 5,675 | 16,900 | 38,248 | 53,466 |
| Meats, other | 447 | 4,700 | 1,485 | 2,385 | 26,909 | 21,472 |
| Cheese | 814 | 51 | 34 | 1,918 | 800 | 1,694 |
| Milk products, other | 493 | 1,803 | 2,049 | 1,752 | 5,437 | 5,659 |
| Eggs, shell and processed | 42 | 2,359 | 2,521 | 126 | 16,597 | 20,374 |
| Animal products, other | 533 | 897 | 2,198 | 3,566 | 4,821 | 11,847 |
| Total | 8,579 | 29,641 | 28,014 | 54,176 | 160,718 | 197,024 |
| **Fibres, Textiles and Products:** | | | | | | |
| Cotton products | 251 | 1,463 | 716 | 1,323 | 5,235 | 4,563 |
| Flax, hemp and jute products | 9 | 97 | 173 | 56 | 638 | 987 |
| Wool and products | 69 | 693 | 626 | 542 | 4,002 | 3,087 |
| Artificial silk and products | 192 | 1,638 | 678 | 1,045 | 5,515 | 4,478 |
| Textile products, other | 978 | 2,747 | 2,266 | 3,416 | 9,015 | 7,886 |
| Total | 1,499 | 6,638 | 4,459 | 6,382 | 24,406 | 21,002 |
| **Wood, Wood Products and Paper:** | | | | | | |
| Planks and boards | 3,527 | 15,097 | 15,472 | 15,958 | 90,723 | 94,088 |
| Pulpwood | 1,784 | 2,354 | 3,870 | 4,229 | 10,726 | 16,707 |
| Unmanufactured wood, other | 1,092 | 6,171 | 5,814 | 7,803 | 34,204 | 36,636 |
| Wood pulp | 1,672 | 14,114 | 18,889 | 13,395 | 82,074 | 105,616 |
| Manufactured wood, other | 206 | 813 | 625 | 1,552 | 4,006 | 3,701 |
| Newsprint paper | 8,442 | 30,597 | 30,513 | 47,024 | 162,431 | 178,156 |
| Paper, other | 574 | 3,102 | 2,915 | 4,227 | 15,349 | 17,048 |
| Books and printed matter | 105 | 483 | 423 | 454 | 3,150 | 2,382 |
| Total | 17,402 | 72,731 | 78,522 | 94,640 | 402,663 | 454,334 |

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

## Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

| Commodity | June | | | January-June | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 |
| | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | |
| **Iron and Products:** | | | | | | |
| Iron ore | ..... | 772 | 678 | ..... | 1,426 | 1,172 |
| Ferro-alloys | 59 | 2,760 | 1,968 | 614 | 10,712 | 12,516 |
| Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets | 218 | 160 | 391 | 2,000 | 2,944 | 1,465 |
| Rolling mill products | 639 | 1,161 | 2,296 | 1,739 | 4,056 | 10,468 |
| Locomotives and parts | ..... | 55 | ..... | 236 | 10,720 | 3,006 |
| Farm machinery and implements | 1,148 | 3,734 | 5,798 | 5,279 | 21,005 | 36,080 |
| Hardware and cutlery | 172 | 835 | 513 | 962 | 3,134 | 2,715 |
| Machinery (except farm) | 938 | 4,245 | 2,765 | 5,355 | 17,878 | 20,365 |
| Automobiles, freight | 550 | 4,041 | 2,256 | 4,355 | 24,700 | 9,320 |
| Automobiles, passenger | 1,676 | 3,268 | 981 | 9,161 | 17,990 | 8,542 |
| Automobile parts | 223 | 2,240 | 940 | 1,717 | 10,270 | 8,374 |
| Railway cars and parts | 1 | 318 | 580 | 12 | 799 | 1,776 |
| Iron products, other | 558 | 2,841 | 3,349 | 2,942 | 12,598 | 16,463 |
| Total | 6,182 | 26,431 | 22,516 | 34,373 | 138,234 | 132,262 |
| **Non-ferrous Metals and Products:** | | | | | | |
| Aluminium and products | 2,595 | 5,959 | 7,568 | 11,559 | 27,152 | 52,910 |
| Brass and products | 83 | 272 | 282 | 494 | 1,731 | 2,641 |
| Copper and products | 3,828 | 5,185 | 5,059 | 25,203 | 24,661 | 37,916 |
| Lead and products | 431 | 2,672 | 1,283 | 4,196 | 14,972 | 13,111 |
| Nickel | 2,090 | 4,083 | 4,946 | 26,506 | 30,164 | 37,889 |
| Precious metals, except gold | 1,662 | 2,213 | 1,643 | 12,648 | 13,158 | 12,361 |
| Zinc and products | 527 | 2,286 | 2,955 | 5,423 | 15,593 | 16,877 |
| Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 401 | 2,102 | 1,459 | 2,191 | 10,049 | 9,172 |
| Non-ferrous products, other | 205 | 1,291 | 1,162 | 1,445 | 5,745 | 7,260 |
| Total | 11,822 | 26,781 | 26,356 | 89,666 | 143,226 | 190,138 |
| **Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:** | | | | | | |
| Asbestos and products | 1,242 | 2,824 | 3,691 | 5,619 | 15,718 | 19,372 |
| Coal | 124 | 166 | 499 | 734 | 1,291 | 4,156 |
| Petroleum and products | 123 | 881 | 641 | 272 | 3,060 | 3,720 |
| Abrasives, artificial, crude | 280 | 1,071 | 1,272 | 2,318 | 7,123 | 6,415 |
| Non-metallic products, other | 484 | 1,939 | 1,656 | 2,324 | 6,993 | 7,739 |
| Total | 2,253 | 6,882 | 7,759 | 11,267 | 34,183 | 41,402 |
| **Chemicals and Allied Products:** | | | | | | |
| Acids | 119 | 307 | 559 | 637 | 1,720 | 2,979 |
| Medicinal preparations | 115 | 520 | 169 | 708 | 1,985 | 1,834 |
| Fertilizers | 525 | 2,936 | 1,584 | 4,818 | 17,577 | 18,252 |
| Paints and varnishes | 72 | 1,008 | 455 | 451 | 3,721 | 3,130 |
| Calcium compounds | 42 | 262 | 269 | 255 | 921 | 1,446 |
| Soda and sodium compounds | 369 | 333 | 523 | 2,036 | 2,965 | 2,428 |
| Chemical products, other | 414 | 3,802 | 2,066 | 1,802 | 13,808 | 11,129 |
| Total | 1,654 | 9,167 | 5,625 | 10,707 | 42,698 | 41,198 |
| **Miscellaneous Commodities:** | | | | | | |
| Toys and sporting goods | 62 | 258 | 226 | 145 | 936 | 756 |
| Films | 464 | 300 | 386 | 2,231 | 1,639 | 2,100 |
| Ships and vessels | 3 | 460 | 8,794 | 188 | 6,363 | 18,728 |
| Aircraft and parts | 75 | 289 | 1,182 | 2,494 | 3,667 | 7,441 |
| Electrical energy | 438 | 483 | 387 | 2,060 | 2,810 | 2,240 |
| Miscellaneous consumer goods | 156 | 1,207 | 538 | 949 | 6,458 | 3,199 |
| Miscellaneous, other | 412 | 1,288 | 503 | 1,807 | 5,772 | 4,225 |
| Donations and gifts | ..... | 1,031 | 398 | ..... | 6,085 | 4,209 |
| Non-commercial articles | 204 | 1,054 | 1,266 | 1,080 | 4,972 | 5,288 |
| Total | 1,814 | 6,371 | 13,680 | 10,954 | 38,701 | 48,185 |

Prompt shipment is one step towards a repeat order. If delay is to be expected, write an explanation at once. Don't wait to be asked for it. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 45.*)

# Dutch Cotton Textile Industry Must Develop New Markets

*Prewar export pattern upset by war—Quotas formerly gave Dutch cottons advantage in Indies—Present sellers' market thought temporary—Weaving capacity is twice that of Canada's—Netherlands seek market in Canada.*

**By V. L. Chapin, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy**

THE HAGUE, May 26, 1948.—Many problems were created by the results of the recent war for the Netherlands cotton textile industry. Contrary to popular belief, the greatest of these is not the looting and damaging of textile machinery, but the loss, or possible loss, of long-established markets and the consequent need to re-direct exports. The looted equipment has for the most part been recovered and the equipment which remained was not seriously damaged. The centre of Holland's cotton industry is in the province of Overijssel, and the three principal cotton cities are Enschede, Almelo and Hengelo. All of these lie in that part of the province which protrudes deep into German territory and were among the first cities to be captured during the early days of the war. A few mills did suffer bomb damage from both Allied and German air forces, but these have now been repaired.

The prewar export pattern was simple: approximately 50 per cent of all production was sold abroad; 80 per cent of this total export was shipped to one market, the Netherlands East Indies. This principal outlet was maintained by legislation which established a quota system favouring the Netherlands industry and protecting the market from Japan, the main competitor.

### Future Markets Are Problem to Cotton Producers

There is no immediate problem in marketing cottons. At present, goods are being exported as fast as they can be produced, and some mills are accepting no further orders for 1948. Mill owners, however, are the first to agree that this is a temporary situation, caused by the inability of cotton producers to overtake the backlog left by the war. In their opinion this condition will continue for only one or, at most, two years. Within this space of time they are faced with the problem of building up a new pattern of exports. The protected market of the Indies is thought to be probably a thing of the past, despite the present substantial exports of cotton goods to that area. If the quota system were to be abolished, Dutch producers are convinced that they would not be able to compete with the Japanese.

### Quotas Gave Dutch Cottons Advantage in Indies

In prewar days one of the largest imports of textiles into the Indies was cotton for sarongs. In 1928, before the quota system was put into effect, the Netherlands supplied 40 per cent of these imports and all other countries the remaining 60 per cent. In 1933, still before the quota system, the Japanese had pushed the Dutch out of the market and were supplying 78 per cent of the imports, while the Netherlands shipped only two per cent. In 1936, with the quota system in effect, the Netherlands took 26 per cent of the market, allowing the Japanese 69 per cent and all other countries 5 per cent.

Cambrics present another interesting example of how the Dutch maintained their market by the quota system. In 1928, Holland supplied 81 per cent of these imports, Japan one per cent, and the rest of the world 18 per cent. In 1933, Japan had cornered 82 per cent of the market, and Holland supplied only 17 per cent. Under the 1936 quota, Holland claimed 55 per cent, allowing Japan the remaining 45 per cent.

Listed below are further examples of the quota system, which covered the entire range of cotton, linen, rayon, and woollen fabrics.

**Examples of Prewar Textile Quotas for Dutch East Indies**

| Period | Article | Total quota | Netherlands percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 | Cotton blankets | 840,000 pieces | 72 |
| 1936-37 | Bath towels, more than 1,300 grams per dozen | 110,000 dozen | 80 |
| | Cambric shirtings | 32,500,000 yards | 47 |

**Present Market Conditions Reflect Wartime Scarcities**

The Netherlands, in spite of being able at present to sell their cotton fabrics as fast as they are produced, are yet looking for new markets. The Netherlands are currently in a position to make sales because of the world scarcity of cotton textiles. Immediately after the war they were able to take over a portion of the markets formerly held by other big textile producers, such as England, France, and Belgium, simply because these countries could not satisfy the demand. When supply and demand more nearly coincide, the big European producers will once again attempt to regain their former shares of the markets. As well, the possible falling-off of the Indies market would leave a tremendous hole in the prewar export pattern. For these reasons, the search for new markets goes on.

**Netherlands Weaving Capacity is Twice Canada's**

A comparison of the Netherlands and Canadian textile industries reveals interesting similarities and contrasts. Although both serve comparable populations of between 10 and 12 million people, the Canadian industry, which employs 22,000 people, produces only one-half of the domestic requirements. The Netherlands industry employs 44,189 people and, after supplying the home market, exports 50 per cent of its production. In spinning capacity, the Netherlands have a slight margin over Canada, operating 1,128,885 spindles in comparison with Canada's 1,103,652 (1945). In a normal prewar year the production of cotton yarn amounted to 54,664 metric tons. Considering 1938 as a base year with a production index of 100, the present index is 77. This under-production is a result of a reduction in the number of spindles (from 1,259,295 in 1942) and because, since the war, a large number of workers are not yet fully trained. In 1939, the local yarn production was augmented by 20,000 tons of imports, principally from Belgium.

Holland's weaving capacity, on the basis of looms in operation, is twice that of Canada's. Compared to Canada's 20,000 looms, the Dutch operate 41,066, made up of the following types: ordinary looms, 29,134; automatic looms, 3,843; check looms, 7,164; automatic check looms, 155; heavy looms, 770.

**Shortage of Imported Yarn Holds Down Fabric Production**

The prewar yearly average for cotton fabric production was 56,000 tons. Taking the 1938 index again as 100, the production index is now 85. As in the case of yarn this under-production results in part from a slight reduction in the number of looms, the partially untrained staff and the

difficulty in maintaining the equipment, which is principally of German make. The main reason, however, for the low index is the inability of the Dutch to import yarns, especially those of fine count. In 1947, yarn imports were 12,000 tons below a normal prewar year.

#### Centralized Mass Production Techniques Are Used

One other aspect of the two industries which should be compared is that of mass production. Holland, like Canada, tends to mass produce, although not quite to the same extent; by European standards, however, Holland may be classed as a mass producer. Canada's equipment of 1,000,000 spindles and 20,000 looms is operated within 44 mills. Holland's equipment of 1,125,000 spindles and 41,000 looms is housed as follows:

**Netherlands Cotton Mills**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spinning mills | 12 |
| Spinning-weaving mills (operation combined in the same mill) | 11 |
| Weaving mills | 111 |
| (In 20 of these rayon and linen are also woven.) | |

This comparison shows that Holland does not indicate the tendency, common in many European countries, to disperse the industry over a large number of mills, each with a few looms. In Belgium, for instance, the 50,000 looms which the country possesses are operated within 1,316 weaving establishments.

Bleaching, dyeing and finishing are carried out in the Netherlands, as in Canada, either within the mill which does the weaving, or by special finishing mills which work on a commission basis and handle all phases of finishing, and often the packing, shipping and exportation of the fabrics. Only one mill buys grey goods and finishes them for its own account. The actual capacity for finishing in the Netherlands is as follows:

**Netherlands Finishing Mills**

| | |
|---|---|
| Finishing mills (own account) | 1 |
| Finishing mills (commission basis) | 6 |
| Finishing departments (as part of weaving mills) | 18 |

The present capacity to spin, weave and finish is almost on a par with that of the prewar.

#### Netherlands Seek Market in Canada

In their drive for markets, the Netherlands have focused their attention on Canada. At present there is only a trickle of fabrics flowing from the Netherlands to Canada. It is the hope, however, of the Dutch industry that their fabrics will be well established on the Canadian market before supply catches up with demand.

Members of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Department of Trade and Commerce, and a Canadian Textile Mission to Europe visited the Netherlands recently in search of cotton textiles. The Textile Mission selected a complete sample collection of Dutch fabrics during the visit. These samples may be seen by arrangement with Mr. J. A. Klein, chairman of the mission.

# Large Areas of Timber Land in Mexico Awaiting Development

*Over 200,000 square kilometres as yet undeveloped—Forestal area is 14·45 per cent of total, or 28,471,000 hectares—Great diversity in character of forests due to climate—Three general classifications, the tropical hardwood forests, the sub-tropical transition region and conifer forests of the Sierras.*

**By D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy**

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the Mexican lumber industry, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

MEXICO CITY, May 5, 1948.—Mexico has over 200,000 square kilometres of timber land awaiting development. The forestal area is 14·45 per cent of the total, or 28,471,000 hectares. Of this, 2,385,000 hectares are classed as shrub land, and the remainder is tree covered. Approximately 58 per cent of the latter lies in the tropics, 15 per cent in the sub-tropics and 17 per cent in the temperate zone. About nine per cent of the tree area is in high altitude regions of the republic.

Due to the fact that Mexico extends in latitude along a range of 1,200 miles, in longitude 2,000 miles and in altitude 18,000 feet, there is a great diversity in the character of its forests. As far as the lumber industry is concerned, the timber forests may be divided into three general classifications, the tropical hardwood forests, the sub-tropical transition region and the conifer forests of the Sierras.

The tropical forests are composed of many different species, growing in great abundance. There are mahogany, Spanish cedar, primavera, lechemaria, macaya (similar to red oak), walnut, balsam (similar to rosewood, but harder), white oak, lignum vitae, rosewood, basswood, and numerous other species. All these woods are valuable for cabinet work. Usually the trees are extremely large, frequently with diameters of from four to seven feet, and occasionally, as in the case of basswood, they reach a diameter of more than twelve feet with heights to correspond. It has been calculated by forest engineers that the better stands run from ten to fifteen thousand feet per acre.

### Pine Forests Begin at Six Thousand Feet of Elevation

Above the tropical forests on both the East and West divides, the sub-tropical transition forests extend up to about six thousand feet of elevation, where the immense pine forests begin. In this region the stands are more regular, fewer species being found than in the tropical region. Of importance in this section are sycamore, cherry, walnut, ash, elm and oak.

The most extensive and most important forest region in the country is that which extends from an elevation of 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Here the pine trees predominate, though there is much good oak, both white and red. The pines comprise several valuable species of the white and yellow varieties. Stands per acre vary greatly from 2,000 feet to 40,000 feet, and in many areas of large extent the average per acre runs from 15,000 to 24,000 feet. Probably the best stands in volume as well as in quality are found in the States of Guerrero (where there are enormous quantities of pine and oak), Michoacan, Jalisco and Durango, although several other States have large areas of valuable pine saw timber. Pines reach great sizes, from three to

eight feet in diameter, and heights in some cases to 180 feet. The pine forests of better quality cover a region approximately 800 miles long, varying in width from 30 to 140 miles. Pine is occasionally found at 14,000 feet, though at this altitude firs predominate.

Hardwoods of Mexico are better known than the softwoods as they are found near the coasts and are, therefore, easier to get out. Proportion by area of the hardwoods to the softwoods is about three to two for the commercial forests. Cut and growth are believed to have been about equal during the last thirty years.

In general, the concept of quality has not yet entered into local lumber production, although some mills are now making an effort towards quality. Plywood factories are increasing and at the same time replacing a good percentage of former imports. A great number of small mills have been operating in Mexico for some years, most of them co-operatively-owned. There are a few kilns in Mexico in which drying is conducted successfully, although this method is on a very small scale in proportion to both the real need and the existing market demand.

In most Mexican saw mills the losses in manufacture are excessive. However, there are a few exceptions, such as the large saw mill in the state of Durango. Here the slabs, edgings and trimmings are sawed into box shooks, broomhandle squares and smaller articles. The refuse, including the sawdust, is burned in a properly designed furnace for the production of the electric power used by the mill and steam for a dry kiln. Almost nothing reaches the incinerator. This particular mill, operating on a large scale, turns out about 150,000 board feet a day. There is also a leader in this industry in northern Mexico in the state of Chihuahua, which produces approximately 100,000 feet daily. These two large mills operate with good attention to the quality of the product. They also manage to recover most of their wastes. Dry kilns are operated. Lumber is graded and piled in good order. There are other mills that take care in handling and storing their product, although it is doubted that any others do as well in waste recovery.

**Plywood Industry Shows Promise**

With the introduction of more modern machinery and greater attention to better standards of quality, there can be no doubt that the plywood industry is one of real promise for Mexico. A number of plywood and veneer plants are already in operation, among them being one near Mexico City, producing common 3-ply wallboard and a range of softwood laminated products up to 13-ply. Also there is another plant in Eastern Yucatan, specializing in 3-ply Spanish cedar (with the core or centre ply either of cedar or of some other wood such as "ceiba" found in the region). These two plants (and possibly others) are making an effort to modernize their operations as well as to improve their efficiency in wood utilization. Nevertheless, serious exportation of plywood has not yet begun, as the plywood producers of this country have not yet achieved full and unqualified market acceptance of their products.

Most of the rivers of Mexico are too short or too precipitous to serve as transportation highways, although the state of Tabasco, the source of valuable hardwoods, is crossed by two of the largest rivers in Central America and Mexico, the Grijalva and the Usumacinta.

Transportation difficulties, due to the topography, have rendered total exploitation of the country's natural resources impossible and Mexico, therefore, still possesses valuable reserves of tropical hardwoods, temperate hardwoods and coniferous woods. The forest areas are naturally less developed than most others, so that there are seldom roads or railroads,

and as logging operations are carried out mostly without the help of rivers and streams, logging roads have to be constructed, and this is often expensive because of the mountainous country.

Lumber men, employing a selective system of cutting, have already felled the valuable trees along the greater part of Mexico's existing highways, railways and rivers. More roads are necessary if her industry is to advance.

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**Tenders for Electrical Equipment Invited by Government of India**

(One rupee equals $0.3022 Canadian)

The Central Electricity Commission of the Government of India, on behalf of the Damodar Valley Corporation, invites tenders from approved Canadian manufacturing firms for the manufacture, supply, erection, tests and setting to commercial service of hydraulic re-action turbines, generators, power transformers, switchgear and other electrical equipment required for the Tilaiya hydro-electric project, which is the smallest of eight hydro-power stations envisaged in the Damodar Valley project.

The Tilaiya power station will have 6,000 kw. installed generating capacity for first distributing the power to the mica mines, which are fifteen miles distant from the power station.

Copies of tender specifications and drawings will be supplied on request from the office of the Central Electricity Commission, Cleremont, The Mall, Simla, India. The price per copy is stated to be Rs.50. Sealed tenders will be received by the Central Electricity Commission until October 15, 1948.

It is suggested, in view of the relatively short period remaining for the submission of tenders, that interested Canadian manufacturers, desirous of securing tender specifications and drawings, cable their request to Mr. Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Delhi, India. Mr. Grew will then make arrangements to have the material sent direct to the Canadian company. The cost of the tender specifications will be billed to the Canadian firm through the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Export Credits Insurance has been made available by the Government of Canada through the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, P.O. Box 655, Ottawa, for protection on general commodities and capital goods to those engaged or likely to engage in export trade. It affords protection to the exporter against the main causes of loss arising from export sales.

Generally, policies cover the exporter against any risk of loss by reason of his failure to receive the purchase price for any cause not within his control, the main risks being insolvency or protracted default, additional transport or insurance charges occasioned by the interruption or diversion of the voyage outside of Canada or the continental United States, exchange restrictions in the buyer's country, which prevent the transfer of funds to Canada, cancellation or non-renewal of an import licence or the imposition of restrictions on the import of goods not previously subject to restriction, the occurrence of war between the buyer's country and Canada; or of war, revolution, etc., in the buyer's country. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade. page 57.*)

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

**Brazil Tariff Amended and Geneva Rates Made Effective .**

Rio de Janeiro, August 4, 1948.—(FTS)—A law was published yesterday increasing all the specific duties of the Brazilian tariff by 40 per cent, with the exception of the rates on some goods whose increase is limited to 10 per cent or 20 per cent. The law also authorizes the provisional application of the concessions agreed to by Brazil under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, concluded at Geneva last October. Both these measures are in effect as from August 1.

The list of goods on which the increase is only 10 per cent includes fresh apples, asbestos and cement. The list of goods subject to a 20 per cent increase includes barbed wire, most items in class 24 of the tariff (raw materials and miscellaneous preparations for the perfumery, painting, dyeing and tanning industries and for other purposes), all items in class 30 (physical, chemical, mathematical and optical apparatus, instruments, machines and articles), class 31 (surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus, instruments and objects) and class 32 (musical instruments and their accessories) and passenger automobiles weighing less than 2,000 kilograms. Rates are unchanged on agricultural tools such as rakes, hoes, spades, scythes, sickles, hay forks, manure forks and the like.

A general increase in the Brazilian specific tariff rates was agreed to at the Geneva conference to compensate for depreciation of the cruzeiro, and negotiations were conducted by Brazil on that basis. The present law, therefore, makes effective a long-anticipated overall advancement in Brazilian import duties. The rates agreed to by Brazil at Geneva consist in some cases of reductions of up to 50 per cent from the foregoing increased rates and in others the duties are bound at the newly-established level.

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**No Licence Required by Eire for Grass Seed Imports**

Dublin, July 21, 1948.—(FTS)—Effective July 21, 1948, the Minister for Agriculture has revoked the Grass Seed (Regulation of Import) Order, 1938. The effect of this revocation is that no import licence will now be necessary for the importation of grass seed to Eire. (It does not, however, obviate the need for a Payments Abroad Import Permit to secure release of exchange for payment for imports from non-sterling countries.)

From the same date he also revoked the Emergency Powers (Rye-grass Seeds) (Maximum and Minimum Prices) Order, 1944, with the result that unmachined rye-grass seed will be free from price control from July 21, 1948.

In view of the improvement in the supply position concerning grass seed, the Minister will insist on a higher standard of purity in seed offered for sale. Under the Agricultural Seeds Act, 1936, it is an offence to offer for sale in Eire agricultural seeds containing more than three per cent injurious weed seeds. Despite the above revocation, the Minister warns vendors of rye-grass seeds that they must secure supplies of good quality seeds. Where the general purity of rye-grass seed samples is unreasonably low, even though the injurious weed seed content is not in excess of the prescribed allowance, he proposes to publish the results of purity tests of such samples in the "Publication of Tests of Inferior Seeds" issued to the seed trade annually.

**Large Reduction Made in Swedish Import Plan**

Stockholm, July 24, 1948.—(FTS)—Further drastic reductions of imports from the United States and Canada were announced on July 23. The Industrial Commission, which is the body controlling imports, received in March an allocation of Kr.168 million for the second half of 1948. This allocation has now been reduced to Kr.60 million. Should exchange conditions become more favourable, it may be necessary to apply further reductions.

Because of the favourable crop situation, it is anticipated that there will be no need of imports from the dollar area in the Food Commission Branch.

Comments from Swedish industries indicate that, on account of the new import restrictions, not even the most important needs for raw materials will be satisfied.

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# Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

**Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce**

**Calgary—Board of Trade.**
**Charlottetown—Board of Trade.**
**Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**
**Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.**
**Halifax—Board of Trade.**
**Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.**
**Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.**
**Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.**
**Quebec City—Board of Trade.**
**Regina—Chamber of Commerce.**
**Saint John—Board of Trade.**
**Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**
**Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.**
**Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**

**R. G. C. Smith,** Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana for the past two years, is touring those sections of this country that are principally concerned in exports to the southern market. On completion of his tour, he will sail for Rome to which he has been posted as Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Saint John—August 24-26.
Halifax—August 27-September 2.
Charlottetown—September 3-4.
Penticton—September 13-14.
Vancouver—September 16-21.

# Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

## Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.
†Calls at Quebec about three days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aden—** | | | |
| Port Aden | August 24–28 | *Melampus* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **Africa-East—** | | | |
| Lourenço Marques | August 8–18 | *Cabano* | Elder Dempster |
| Lourenço Marques | August 18–28 | *Daltonhall* | Elder Dempster |
| Lourenço Marques | August 25–28 | *Vancouver County* | March Shipping |
| Lourenço Marques | Aug. 28–Sept. 8 | *Freetown* | Elder Dempster |
| Lourenço Marques | September 9–20 | *Cargill* | Elder Dempster |
| Lourenço Marques | September 21–25 | *Yarmouth County* | March Shipping |
| Beira | August 18–28 | *Daltonhall* | Elder Dempster |
| Beira | September 9–20 | *Cargill* | Elder Dempster |
| Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa | September 2 | *Norden* | Kerr Steamships |
| **Africa-South—** | | | |
| Cape Town | August 8–18 | *Cabano* | Elder Dempster |
| Port Elizabeth | August 18–28 | *Daltonhall* | Elder Dempster |
| East London | August 25–28 | *Vancouver County* | March Shipping |
| Durban | Aug. 25–Sept. 8 | *Freetown* | Elder Dempster |
| | September 2 | *Norden* | Kerr Steamships |
| | September 9–20 | *Cargill* | Elder Dempster |
| | September 21–25 | *Yarmouth County* | March Shipping |
| **Argentina—** | | | |
| Buenos Aires | August 16–18 | *Bowplate* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Buenos Aires | August 20–25 | †*Royston Grange* | Furness Withy |
| Buenos Aires | August 30 | *Mormactide* | Montreal Shipping |
| Buenos Aires | September 18–21 | *Bowhill* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **Australia—** | | | |
| Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Geelong, Melbourne | September 6–10 | *Port Caroline* | Montreal Australia New Zealand Line |
| Brisbane, Sydney, Geelong, Melbourne, Adelaide | Late September | *Kaipaki* | Montreal Australia New Zealand Line |

## Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Belgian Congo—** | | | |
| Matadi | September 21–25 | *Yarmouth County* | March Shipping |
| **Belgium—** | | | |
| Antwerp | August 17–24 | *Westralia* | Montreal Shipping |
| Antwerp | August 18 | *Prins Willem IV* | Shipping Limited |
| Antwerp | August 22 | *Hada County* | Canada Steamships |
| Antwerp | August 22–28 | *Beaverdell* (r) | Canadian Pacific |
| Antwerp | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Antwerp | August 30 | *Prins Alexander* | Shipping Limited |
| Antwerp | August 31 | *Kent County* | Canada Steamships |
| Antwerp | September 1–7 | *Anatina* | March Shipping |
| Antwerp | September 3–10 | *Beaconsfield* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Antwerp | September 5–10 | †*Sein* | Furness Withy |
| Antwerp | September 8 | *Prins Maurits* | Shipping Limited |
| Antwerp | September 11 | *Hedel* | Shipping Limited |
| Antwerp | September 12 | *Grey County* | Canada Steamships |
| Antwerp | September 15 | *Prins Johan Willem Friso* | Shipping Limited |
| Antwerp | September 27 | *Prins Frederik Hendrik* | Shipping Limited |
| **Brazil—** | | | |
| Rio de Janeiro | August 16–28 | *Bowplate* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Rio de Janeiro | August 20–25 | †*Royston Grange* | Furness Withy |
| Santos | August 30 | *Mormactide* | Montreal Shipping |
| Santos | September 18–21 | *Bowhill* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **Ceylon—** | | | |
| Colombo | August 15–22 | *City of Agra* | McLean Kennedy |
| Colombo | Aug. 25–Sept. 3 | *Sea Prince* | Robert Reford |
| Colombo | August 25–30 | *City of Chelmsford* | McLean Kennedy |
| Colombo | September 4 | *Höegh Silverwave* | Kerr Steamships |
| Colombo | September 10–15 | *A Ship* | McLean Kennedy |
| **China—** | | | |
| Shanghai | August 12–15 | *City of Poona* | McLean Kennedy |
| Shanghai | September 10–15 | *City of Lucknow* | McLean Kennedy |
| **Colombia—** | | | |
| Barranquilla | August 26–28 | *Laholm* | Swedish American |
| Barranquilla | September 2–5 | †*Shakespeare Park* | Saguenay Terminals |
| Barranquilla | Sept. 29–Oct. 1 | *Brush* | Swedish American |
| **Cuba—** | | | |
| Havana, Santiago | August 25–30 | *Danaholm* | Swedish American |
| **Denmark—** | | | |
| Copenhagen | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Copenhagen | September 6–7 | *Bergamo* | Swedish American |
| **Eire—** | | | |
| Dublin | August 18–22 | *Lord O'Neill* | McLean Kennedy |
| Dublin | Aug. 28–Sep. 2 | *Fanad Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Dublin | September 18–22 | *Inishowen Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Dublin | September 8 | *Irish Ash* | Shipping Limited |
| Cork | September 24 | *Irish Larch* | Shipping Limited |
| **Egypt—** | | | |
| Alexandria, Port Said, Suez | August 24–28 | *Melampus* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Port Said, Suez | September 18–22 | *Sloterdyk* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Alexandria | September 4 | *Höegh Silverwave* | Kerr Steamships |
| **Finland—** | | | |
| Helsinki | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Helsinki | September 6–7 | *Bergamo* | Swedish American |
| **France—** | | | |
| Le Havre | August 22 | *Hada County* | Canada Steamships |
| Le Havre | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Le Havre | August 31 | *Kent County* | Canada Steamships |

## Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **France**—Con. | | | |
| Le Havre | September 5–10 | †*Sein* | Furness Withy |
| Le Havre | September 12 | *Grey County* | Canada Steamships |
| Marseilles | September 2–5 | *Capo Vita* | Furness Withy |
| **Germany**— | | | |
| Hamburg | August 17–24 | *Westralia* | Montreal Shipping |
| Hamburg | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Hamburg | September 1–7 | *Anatina* | March Shipping |
| Hamburg | September 3–10 | *Beaconsfield* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **Gibraltar** | August 24–31 | *Mont Gaspe* | Montreal Shipping |
| | September 1–8 | *Liguria* | Montreal Shipping |
| **Greece**— | | | |
| Piraeus | September 1–8 | *Liguria* | Montreal Shipping |
| **Haiti**— | | | |
| Port au Prince | September 2–5 | *Shakespeare Park* | Saguenay Terminals |
| **Hong Kong** | August 12–15 | *City of Poona* | McLean Kennedy |
| | September 10–15 | *City of Lucknow* | McLean Kennedy |
| **India and Pakistan**— | | | |
| Karachi | August 15–22 | *City of Agra* | McLean Kennedy |
| Bombay | August 25–30 | *City of Chelmsford* | McLean Kennedy |
| Madras | Aug. 25–Sept. 3 | *Sea Prince* | Robert Reford |
| Calcutta | September 4 | *Höegh Silverwave* | Kerr Steamships |
| | September 10–15 | *A Ship* | McLean Kennedy |
| **Italy**— | | | |
| Naples | August 16–22 | *Italo Marsano* | Montreal Shipping |
| Genoa | August 24–31 | *Mont Gaspe* | Montreal Shipping |
| | September 1–8 | *Liguria* | Montreal Shipping |
| West Coast Ports | September 2–5 | *Capo Vita* | Furness Withy |
| **Malaya**— | | | |
| Penang | August 24–28 | *Melampus* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Port Swettenham | September 8–11 | *Steel Maker* | Isthmian Steamships |
| | September 18–22 | *Sloterdyk* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **Mediterranean**— | | | |
| Central and Western | August 16–22 | *Italo Marsano* | Montreal Shipping |
| | August 24–31 | *Mont Gaspe* | Montreal Shipping |
| | September 1–8 | *Liguria* | Montreal Shipping |
| **Mexico**— | | | |
| Tampico, Veracruz | August 25–31 | *Salen* | Federal Commerce |
| Veracruz | August 25–30 | *Danaholm* | Swedish American |
| Veracruz | September 20–23 | *Federal Pioneer* | Federal Commerce |
| **Netherlands**— | August 18 | *Prins Willem IV* | Shipping Limited |
| | August 30 | *Prins Alexander* | Shipping Limited |
| Amsterdam | September 3–10 | *Beaconsfield* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Rotterdam | September 8 | *Prins Maurits* | Shipping Limited |
| | September 11 | *Hedel* | Shipping Limited |
| | September 14 | *Prins Johan Willem Friso* | Shipping Limited |
| | September 27 | *Prins Frederik Hendrik* | Shipping Limited |
| Rotterdam | August 17–24 | *Westralia* | Montreal Shipping |
| Rotterdam | August 22 | *Hada County* | Canada Steamships |
| Rotterdam | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Rotterdam | August 31 | *Kent County* | Canada Steamships |
| Rotterdam | September 1–7 | *Anatina* | March Shipping |
| Rotterdam | September 12 | *Grey County* | Canada Steamships |

## Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Netherlands East Indies—** | | | |
| Batavia | August 24–28 | *Melampus* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Soerabaya | September 8–11 | *Steel Maker* | Isthmian Steamships |
| Samarang | September 18–22 | *Sloterdyk* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Cheribon | | | |
| **Netherlands West Indies—** | | | |
| Curaçao | Aug. 26–28 | *Laholm* | Swedish American |
| Curaçao | Sept. 29–Oct. 1 | *Brush* | Swedish American |
| **Newfoundland—** | | | |
| St. John's | August 20 | *Empire Gangway* | Clarke Steamships |
| St. John's | August 21–24 | *Wellington Kent* | Furness Withy |
| St. John's | August 23–26 | *Blue Seal* | Montreal Shipping |
| St. John's | August 30–31 | *Dione* | Shaw Steamships |
| St. John's | September 3 | *Island Connector* | Clarke Steamships |
| St. John's | September 4–7 | *Wellington Kent* | Furness Withy |
| St. John's | September 10–12 | *Blue Seal* | Montreal Shipping |
| St. John's | September 18–20 | *Blue Seal* | Montreal Shipping |
| St. John's | September 18–21 | *Wellington Kent* | Furness Withy |
| Corner Brook | August 20 | *Empire Gangway* | Clarke Steamships |
| Corner Brook | August 24–27 | *Gulfport* | Clarke Steamships |
| **New Zealand—** | | | |
| Auckland | August 21–29 | *Port Phillip* | Montreal Australia New Zealand Line |
| Wellington | | | |
| Lyttelton | | | |
| Dunedin | | | |
| **Northern Ireland—** | | | |
| Belfast | August 20–25 | *Torr Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Belfast | Aug. 28–Sept. 2 | *Fanad Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Belfast | September 5–9 | *Ramore Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Belfast | September 19–23 | *Lord Glentoran* | McLean Kennedy |
| **Norway—** | | | |
| Oslo | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Kristiansand | September 6–7 | *Bergamo* | Swedish American |
| Stavanger | | | |
| Bergen | | | |
| Oslo | August 18 | *Ornefjell* | Brock Shipping |
| Stavanger | | | |
| Bergen | | | |
| **Philippines—** | | | |
| Manila | September 10–15 | *City of Lucknow* | McLean Kennedy |
| **Poland—** | | | |
| Gdansk | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Gdansk | September 6–7 | *Bergamo* | Swedish American |
| **Portugal—** | | | |
| Lisbon | August 16–22 | *Italo Marsano* | Montreal Shipping |
| Lisbon | August 24–31 | *Mont Gaspe* | Montreal Shipping |
| Lisbon | September 1–8 | *Liguria* | Montreal Shipping |
| **St. Pierre et Miquelon** | August 21–24 | *Wellington Kent* | Furness Withy |
| | September 4–7 | *Wellington Kent* | Furness Withy |
| | September 18–21 | *Wellington Kent* | Furness Withy |
| **Siam—** | | | |
| Bangkok | September 8–11 | *Steel Maker* | Isthmian Steamships |
| **Singapore** | August 24–28 | *Melampus* | Cunard Donaldson |
| | September 18–22 | *Sloterdyk* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **Sweden—** | | | |
| Gothenburg | August 24–30 | *Tunaholm* | Swedish American |
| Malmo | September 6–7 | *Bergamo* | Swedish American |
| Norrkoping | | | |
| Stockholm | | | |
| **Trieste** | August 16–22 | *Italo Marsano* | Montreal Shipping |

## Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **United Kingdom—** | | | |
| Avonmouth | August 11–18 | *Delilian* (r) | Cunard Donaldson |
| Avonmouth | Aug. 27–Sept. 1 | †*Norwegian* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Avonmouth | September 6–11 | *Bristol City* | Furness Withy |
| Glasgow | August 12–19 | †*Laurentia* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Glasgow | Aug. 28–Sept. 4 | *Dorelian* (r) | Cunard Donaldson |
| Glasgow | September 4–11 | *Salacia* (r) | Cunard Donaldson |
| Glasgow | September 17–24 | *Laurentia* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Hull | August 17–21 | *Consuelo* (r) | McLean Kennedy |
| Hull | September 1–4 | *Marengo* (r) | McLean Kennedy |
| Leith | August 16–20 | *Cairnesk* | Furness Withy |
| Leith | Aug. 30–Sept. 4 | *Cairnvalona* | Furness Withy |
| Leith | September 4–8 | *Cairnavon* | Furness Withy |
| Liverpool | August 15–19 | *Beaverford* | Canadian Pacific |
| Liverpool | August 18–22 | *Lord O'Neill* | McLean Kennedy |
| Liverpool | August 19–25 | *Fort Musquarro* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Liverpool | August 22–29 | *Beaverburn* | Canadian Pacific |
| Liverpool | August 20–25 | *Torr Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Liverpool | Aug. 28–Sept. 2 | *Fanad Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Liverpool | September 4 | *Empress of Canada* (r) | Canadian Pacific |
| Liverpool | September 4–7 | *Ascania* (r) | Cunard Donaldson |
| Liverpool | September 5–9 | *Ramore Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Liverpool | September 11 | *Empress of France* (r) | Canadian Pacific |
| Liverpool | September 17–25 | *Arabia* (r) | Cunard Donaldson |
| Liverpool | September 18–22 | *Inishowen Head* | McLean Kennedy |
| Liverpool | September 19–23 | *Lord Glentoran* | McLean Kennedy |
| London | August 9–17 | †*Arabia* (r) | Cunard Donaldson |
| London | August 19–24 | *Beaverbrae* | Canadian Pacific |
| London | August 22–28 | *Beaverdell* (r) | Canadian Pacific |
| London | September 2–10 | *Asia* (r) | Cunard Donaldson |
| London | September 16–23 | *Vandalia* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Manchester | August 18–21 | *Manchester Port* (r) | Furness Withy |
| Manchester | August 25–28 | *Manchester Shipper* (r) | Furness Withy |
| Manchester | September 1–4 | *Manchester City* (r) | Furness Withy |
| Manchester | September 11–14 | *Manchester Regiment* (r) | Furness Withy |
| Newcastle | August 16–20 | *Cairnesk* | Furness Withy |
| Newcastle | Aug. 30–Sept. 4 | *Cairnvalona* | Furness Withy |
| Newcastle | September 4–8 | *Cairnavon* | Furness Withy |
| Swansea | September 6–11 | *Bristol City* | Furness Withy |
| **Uruguay** | | | |
| Montevideo | August 16–18 | *Bowplate* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Montevideo | Aug. 20–25 | †*Royston Grange* | Furness Withy |
| Montevideo | August 30 | *Mormactide* | Montreal Shipping |
| Montevideo | September 18–21 | *Bowhill* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **Venezuela** | | | |
| La Guaira, Maracaibo | August 26–28 | *Laholm* | Swedish American |
| | Sept. 29–Oct. 1 | *Brush* | Swedish American |
| La Guaira | August 26–28 | *Laholm* | Swedish American |
| Puerto Cabello | September 12–13 | †*Shakespeare Park* | Saguenay Terminals |
| | Sept. 29–Oct. 1 | *Brush* | Swedish American |
| **West Indies—** | | | |
| Bermuda, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Dominica, Montserrat, British Guiana | August 10–17 | **Canadian Constructor* (r) | Canadian National |
| | August 17–26 | **Alcoa Pilgrim* | Alcoa Steamships |
| | Aug. 27–Sept. 3 | *Canadian Cruiser* (r) | Canadian National |
| | September 9–17 | **Canadian Challenger* (r) | Canadian National |
| Jamaica | August 25–30 | *Danaholm* | Swedish American |

## Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **West Indies**—Con. | August 18 | **Canadian Leader* | Canadian National |
| | August 27 | *Canadian Conqueror* | Canadian National |
| Bahamas | September 9–17 | **Canadian Challenger* (r) | Canadian National |
| Jamaica | September 10 | **Canadian Observer* | Canadian National |
| | September 20 | *Canadian Victor* | Canadian National |
| Puerto Rico | August 26–28 | *Laholm* | Swedish American |
| | Sept. 29–Oct. 1 | *Brush* | Swedish American |

## Departures from Quebec

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Netherlands**— | | | |
| Rotterdam | August 21–22 | *Kota Inten* | Furness Withy |
| Amsterdam | August 28–29 | *Tabinta* | Furness Withy |
| | September 18–19 | *Kota Inten* | Furness Withy |
| **United Kingdom**— | | | |
| Liverpool | August 15–18 | *Beaverbrae* | Canadian Pacific |

## Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cuba**— | | | |
| Santiago | August 22–25 | *Lake Traverse* | Pickford and Black |
| Santiago | September 17–20 | *Dufferin Bell* | Pickford and Black |
| **Iceland**— | | | |
| Reykjavik | August 16–18 | *Trollafoss* | F. K. Warren |
| **Newfoundland**— | | | |
| St. John's | August 16 | *Mayhaven* | Shaw Steamships |
| St. John's | August 17–19 | *Atlantic Charter* | Montreal Shipping |
| St. John's | August 17–20 | *Fort Townshend* | Furness Withy |
| St. John's | August 23–27 | *Nova Scotia* | Furness Withy |
| St. John's | August 24–26 | *Mary Sweeney* | Newfoundland Canada |
| St. John's | August 29–30 | *Atlantic Charter* | Montreal Shipping |
| St. John's | September 3–6 | *Fort Amherst* | Furness Withy |
| St. John's | September 6–8 | *Mary Sweeney* | Newfoundland Canada |
| St. John's | September 8–12 | *Newfoundland* | Furness Withy |
| St. John's | September 10–11 | *Atlantic Charter* | Montreal Shipping |
| St. John's | September 22–26 | *Nova Scotia* | Furness Withy |
| Corner Brook | August 17–19 | *Mary Sweeney* | Newfoundland Canada |
| Corner Brook | Aug. 30–Sept. 1 | *Mary Sweeney* | Newfoundland Canada |
| **St. Pierre et Miquelon** | August 16 | *Mayhaven* | Shaw Steamships |
| | August 17–19 | *Atlantic Charter* | Montreal Shipping |
| | August 29–30 | *Atlantic Charter* | Montreal Shipping |
| | September 10–11 | *Atlantic Charter* | Montreal Shipping |
| **United Kingdom**— | | | |
| Liverpool | August 23–27 | *Nova Scotia* | Furness Withy |
| Liverpool | September 8–12 | *Newfoundland* | Furness Withy |
| Liverpool | September 22–26 | *Nova Scotia* | Furness Withy |
| Southampton | August 27 | *Aquitania* | Cunard Donaldson |
| Southampton | September 18 | *Aquitania* | Cunard Donaldson |
| **West Indies**— | | | |
| Bermuda | August 17–20 | *Fort Amherst* | Furness Withy |
| Bermuda | August 24–27 | *Fort Townshend* | Furness Withy |
| Bermuda | September 10–13 | *Fort Amherst* | Furness Withy |

## Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **West Indies**—Con. | | | |
| Jamaica | August 21–25 | *Lake Traverse* | Pickford and Black |
| Bermuda, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Dominica, Montserrat, British Guiana | August 22–31 | **Lady Nelson* (r) | Canadian National |
| | September 4–12 | **Lady Rodney* (r) | Canadian National |

## Departures from Saint John

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Colombia**— | | | |
| Barranquilla | September 12–13 | *Shakespeare Park* | Saguenay Terminals |
| **Dominican Republic**— | | | |
| Ciudad Trujillo | September 12–13 | *Shakespeare Park* | Saguenay Terminals |
| **Haiti**— | | | |
| Port au Prince | September 12–13 | *Shakespeare Park* | Saguenay Terminals |
| **Venezuela**— | | | |
| La Guaira, Puerto Cabello | September 12–13 | *Shakespeare Park* | Saguenay Terminals |

## Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Africa-East**— | | | |
| Lourenço Marques | August 20 | *Overijsel* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Beira | September 7 | *Silversandal* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Lourenço Marques | Aug. 31–Sept. 17 | *Vedby* | North Pacific |
| **Africa-South**— | | | |
| Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban | August 20 | *Overijsel* | Dingwall Cotts |
| | Aug. 31–Sept. 17 | *Vedby* | North Pacific |
| | September 7 | *Silversandal* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Walvis Bay | Aug. 31–Sept. 17 | *Vedby* | North Pacific |
| **Argentina**— | | | |
| Rosario | August 29 | *Hindanger* | Empire Shipping |
| Buenos Aires | September 29 | *Falkanger* | Empire Shipping |
| **Australia**— | | | |
| Sydney | September 10 | *Aorangi* | Canadian Australasian |
| **Belgium**— | | | |
| Antwerp | August 25 | *Brest* | Empire Shipping |
| Antwerp | August 26 | *Golden Gate* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Antwerp | September | *Pont Leveque* | Empire Shipping |
| Antwerp | September 26 | *Argentina* | Gardner Johnson |

## Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Canal Zone—** | | | |
| Balboa, Cristobal | August 23 | *Coastal Nomad* | Gardner Johnson |
| Balboa | August 22 | *Santa Leonor* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Balboa | September 8 | *Santa Juana* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| **Ceylon—** | | | |
| Colombo | August 18 | *Silverguava* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Colombo | September 10 | *Höegh Merchant* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Colombo | September 18 | *Samarinda* | Dingwall Cotts |
| **Chile—** | | | |
| Valparaiso | August 29 | *Hindanger* | Empire Shipping |
| Valparaiso | September 29 | *Falkanger* | Empire Shipping |
| Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso | August 22 | *Santa Leonor* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso | September 8 | *Santa Juana* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| **China—** | | | |
| Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar | August 20–21 | *India Mail* | American Mail Line |
| Shanghai, Taku Bar | August 24 | *Vilja* | Empire Shipping |
| Shanghai, Taku Bar | September 28 | *Vingnes* | Empire Shipping |
| Shanghai | August 27–28 | *China Mail* | American Mail Line |
| **Colombia—** | | | |
| Barranquilla | August 20 | *Don Anselmo* (r) | Empire Shipping |
| Barranquilla | August 23 | *Coastal Nomad* | Gardner Johnson |
| Barranquilla | September 17 | *Glimmaren* | Empire Shipping |
| Buenaventura | August 22 | *Santa Leonor* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Buenaventura | September 8 | *Santa Juana* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| **Ecuador—** | | | |
| Guayaquil | August 22 | *Santa Leonor* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Guayaquil | September 8 | *Santa Juana* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| **Egypt—** | | | |
| Alexandria | August 8–25 | *Lake Tatla* | Canada Shipping |
| **Fiji Islands—** | | | |
| Suva | September 10 | *Aorangi* | Canadian Australasian |
| **France—** | | | |
| Le Havre | August 25 | *Brest* | Empire Shipping |
| Le Havre | September | *Pont Leveque* | Empire Shipping |
| **Greece—** | | | |
| Piraeus | September | *Samuel Colt* | Empire Shipping |
| Pitaeus | August 27 | *Quachita Victory* | Anglo Canadian |
| **Hawaii—** | | | |
| Honolulu | September 10 | *Aorangi* | Canadian Australasian |
| **Hong Kong** | August 20–21 | *India Mail* | American Mail Line |
| **Hong Kong** | August 24 | *Vilja* | Empire Shipping |
| **Hong Kong** | August 27–28 | *China Mail* | American Mail Line |
| **Hong Kong** | September 28 | *Vingnes* | Empire Shipping |
| **India and Pakistan—** | | | |
| Bombay, Calcutta | August 18 | *Silverguava* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Bombay, Calcutta | September 18 | *Samarinda* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Bombay, Karachi | September 10 | *Höegh Merchant* | Dingwall Cotts |
| **Italy—** | | | |
| Genoa, Naples | September | *Samuel Colt* | Empire Shipping |
| Genoa | August 27 | *Quachita Victory* | Anglo Canadian |

## Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

| Destination | Loading Date | Vessel | Operator or Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Japan—** | | | |
| Yokohama | August 19–25 | *Lake Sumas* | Canada Shipping |
| Yokohama | August 19–25 | *Lake Athabasca* | Anglo Canadian |
| Yokohama | August 19–25 | *Lake Pennask* | Anglo Canadian |
| Yokohama | August 20–21 | *India Mail* | American Mail Line |
| **Malaya—** | | | |
| Port Swettenham | August 18 | *Silverguava* | Dingwall Cotts |
| **Mexico—** | | | |
| Manzanillo, Acapulco | August 23 | *Coastal Nomad* | Gardner Johnson |
| **Netherlands—** | | | |
| Rotterdam | August 25 | *Brest* | Empire Shipping |
| Rotterdam | September | *Pont Leveque* | Empire Shipping |
| **Netherlands East Indies—** | | | |
| Batavia, Soerabaya | September 10 | *Höegh Merchant* | Dingwall Cotts |
| **New Zealand—** | | | |
| Auckland | September 10 | *Aorangi* | Canadian Australasian |
| **Peru—** | | | |
| Callao | August 29 | *Hindanger* | Empire Shipping |
| Callao | September 29 | *Falkanger* | Empire Shipping |
| Callao | August 22 | *Santa Leonor* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Mollendo | September 8 | *Santa Juana* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| **Persian Gulf** | September 10 | *Höegh Merchant* | Dingwall Cotts |
| **Philippines—** | | | |
| Manila, Iloilo, Cebu | September 18 | *Samarinda* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Manila | August 24 | *Vilja* | Empire Shipping |
| Manila | September 10 | *Höegh Merchant* | Dingwall Cotts |
| Manila, Cebu | August 18 | *Silverguava* | Dingwall Cotts |
| **Sweden—** | | | |
| Stockholm | August 26 | *Golden Gate* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Gothenburg | September 26 | *Argentina* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| **Trieste—** | August 27 | *Quachita Victory* | Anglo Canadian |
| | September | *Samuel Colt* | Empire Shipping |
| **United Kingdom—** | | | |
| Glasgow | August 5–20 | *Lake Cowichan* | Anglo Canadian |
| London | Aug. 18–Sept. 1 | *Lake Nipigon* | Empire Shipping |
| London | August 26 | *Golden Gate* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| London | September 26 | *Argentina* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| Miscellaneous Ports | August 14–29 | *Lake Lillooet* | Anglo Canadian |
| | Aug. 24–Sept. 8 | *Lake Atlin* | Canada Shipping |
| | Sept. 26–Oct. 11 | *Lake Winnipeg* | Anglo Canadian |
| | Sept. 30–Oct. 15 | *Lake Pennask* | Anglo Canadian |
| **Uruguay—** | | | |
| Montevideo | Aug. 29 | *Hindanger* | Empire Shipping |
| Montevideo | September 29 | *Falkanger* | Empire Shipping |
| **Venezuela—** | | | |
| Maracaibo | August 23 | *Coastal Nomad* | Gardner Johnson |
| Maracaibo, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello | August 20 | *Don Anselmo* (r) | Gardner Johnson |
| | September 17 | *Glimmaren* | Empire Shipping |

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

**Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.**
**Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.**

### Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

### Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Sydney*—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

*Melbourne*—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

### Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

### Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

### Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

### Chile

*Santiago*—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

### China

*Shanghai*—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Band. Postal District (0).

### Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

### Cuba

*Havana*—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

### Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

### France

*Paris*—J. P. Manion. Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

### Germany

*Frankfurt*—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
*Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.*

### Greece

*Athens*—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

### Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

### India

*New Delhi*—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

*Belfast*—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

### Italy

*Rome*—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### Newfoundland

*St. John's*—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

### Peru

*Lima*—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
*Cable address, Cantracom.*

*Cape Town*—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
*Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Sweden

*Stockholm*—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

*Berne* — Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

*Port-of-Spain*—A. W. Evans, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

### United Kingdom

*London*—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
*Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

*London*—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
*Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

*London*—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
*Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

*London*—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
*Cable address, Timcom, London.*

*Liverpool*—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

*Glasgow*—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
*Cable address, Cantracom.*

### United States

*Washington*— J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

*Washington*—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

*New York City*—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
*Cable address, Cantracom.*

*Detroit*—J. H. Hurley, Consul, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

*Chicago*—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

*Los Angeles*—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

*San Francisco*—H. S. Scott, Consul General, Canadian Consulate General, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

### Venezuela

*Caracas*—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

| Country | Monetary Unit | | Nominal Quotations Aug. 3 | Nominal Quotations Aug. 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Peso | Off. | ·2977 | ·2977 |
| | | Free | ·2085 | ·2085 |
| Australia | Pound | .... | 3·2240 | 3·2240 |
| Belgium and Belgian Congo | Franc | .... | ·0228 | ·0228 |
| Bolivia | Boliviano | .... | ·0238 | ·0238 |
| British West Indies (except Jamaica) | Dollar | .... | ·8396 | ·8396 |
| Brazil | Cruzerio | .... | ·0544 | ·0544 |
| Chile | Peso | Off. | ·0517 | ·0517 |
| | | Export | ·0322 | ·0322 |
| Colombia | Peso | .... | ·5714 | ·5714 |
| Cuba | Peso | .... | 1·0000 | 1·0000 |
| Czechoslovakia | Koruna | .... | ·0200 | ·0200 |
| Denmark | Krone | .... | ·2083 | ·2083 |
| Ecuador | Sucre | .... | ·0740 | ·0740 |
| Egypt | Pound | .... | 4·1330 | 4·1330 |
| Eire | Pound | .... | 4·0300 | 4·0300 |
| Fiji | Pound | .... | 3·6306 | 3·6306 |
| Finland | Markka | .... | ·0073 | ·0073 |
| France and French North Africa | Franc | Off. | ·0046 | ·0046 |
| | | Free | .0032 | .0032 |
| French Empire—African | Franc | .... | ·0079 | ·0079 |
| French Pacific Possessions | Franc | .... | ·0201 | ·0201 |
| Haiti | Gourde | .... | ·2000 | ·2000 |
| Hong Kong | Dollar | .... | ·2518 | ·2518 |
| Iceland | Krona | .... | ·1541 | ·1541 |
| India | Rupee | .... | ·3022 | ·3022 |
| Iraq | Dinar | .... | 4·0300 | 4·0300 |
| Italy | Lira | .... | ·0017 | ·0017 |
| Jamaica | Pound | .... | 4·0300 | 4·0300 |
| Malaya | Dollar | .... | ·4701 | ·4701 |
| Mexico | Peso | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | Florin | .... | ·3769 | ·3769 |
| Netherlands East Indies | Florin | .... | ·3769 | ·3769 |
| Netherlands West Indies | Florin | .... | ·5302 | ·5302 |
| New Zealand | Pound | .... | 3·2402 | 3·2402 |
| Norway | Krone | .... | ·2015 | ·2015 |
| Pakistan | Rupee | .... | ·3022 | ·3022 |
| Palestine | Pound | .... | 4·0300 | 4·0300 |
| Peru | Sol | .... | ·1538 | ·1538 |
| Philippines | Peso | .... | ·5000 | ·5000 |
| Portugal | Escudo | .... | ·0403 | ·0403 |
| Siam | Baht | .... | ·1000 | ·1000 |
| Spain | Peseta | .... | ·0916 | ·0916 |
| Sweden | Krona | .... | ·2783 | ·2783 |
| Switzerland | Franc | .... | ·2336 | ·2336 |
| Turkey | Pound | .... | ·3571 | ·3571 |
| Union of South Africa | Pound | .... | 4·0300 | 4·0300 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | .... | 4·0300 | 4·0300 |
| United States | Dollar | .... | 1·0000 | 1·0000 |
| Uruguay | Peso | Controlled | ·6583 | ·6583 |
| | | Uncontrolled | ·5618 | ·5618 |
| Venezuela | Bolivar | .... | ·2985 | ·2985 |